MYSORE PROVINCE,

MARCH, 1880.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

J. D. SANDFORD, Esq., M. A., B. C. S.,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

OFFG. CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

IN THE

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

PART I, IN EXTENSO.
- JUDICIAL.
- FINANCIAL.
- GENERAL.
- MILITARY.—*Nil.*

PART II, IN ABSTRACT.
- JUDICIAL.
- FINANCIAL.
- GENERAL.
- MILITARY.

BANGALORE:

PRINTED AT THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,

1880

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

(JUDICIAL.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1880.

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Index Nos. of the Progs.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1	Withdrawing the police agency specially employed for the purposes of the Contagious Act.	No. 9008—J. 189, dated 10th March 1880.	...	...	1
2	Inhabitants of villages keeping night-watch.	No. 9174—J. 9, dated 17th March 1880.	...	...	2
3	Approving of the issue of the Mysore Jail Manual.	No. 9156—J. 9, dated 24th March 1880.	...	...	2
4	Sanctioning the supply of Letts' Diaries to the civil courts.	No. 9183—J. 10, dated 24th March 1880.	...	...	3

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

(JUDICIAL.)

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3	Approving of the issue of the Mysore Jail Manual.	No. 9176—J. 9, dated 24th March 1880.	...	...	2
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Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the General Department, (Judicial),—dated 10th March 1880.

READ—

Letter No. 4908—75, dated 24th September 1878, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, applying for entertainment of extra police force to be maintained from the Imperial Military budget for enforcing the rules for the control of prostitutes consorting with soldiers of the Bangalore Garrison.

Reply No. 1438 I. G., dated 16th September 1879.

Letter No. 616 from the (late) Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, dated 14th May 1879, forwarding Annual Report of the Lock Hospital Committee and asking for increase to the special agency employed.

Docket No. 717—80, dated 2nd March, from the District Superintendent of Police, Bangalore, asking whether the agency, now temporarily sanctioned, is to be continued after the 1st April next.

No. 9008—J. 189, DATED BANGALORE, 10TH MARCH 1880.

ORDER THEREON.—For the purpose of enforcing the rules for the inspection and control of brothels and prostitutes and for preventing the spread of venereal disease in the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore, contained in Chief Commissioner's Notifications No. 188, dated 5th August 1871, and No. 7, dated 2nd April 1874, a small addition to the Cantonment Police has been maintained for some years past. At first the men were paid from savings, but for the last two years the charge has fallen upon the Cantonment Police budget, and one-third of it has been accordingly defrayed by the Cantonment Municipality. The special agency now employed consists of five constables and costs Rs. 35 a month, and the temporary sanction expires with the current month.

2. When the share of this expenditure was first imposed upon the Cantonment Municipality, Dr. Orr protested against the funds of that body being called upon to contribute to the protection of European soldiers, for whose benefit the rules have been framed: and in the correspondence which ensued he demonstrated that charges of this nature were paid from Imperial Military Funds in the Madras Presidency. Application was then made in the letter first quoted above to the Government of India, for permission to charge the cost of the agency to Imperial Military Funds. Before a reply was received, the Nundydroog Commissioner's letter of the 14th May 1879 was received. In this was contained the recommendation of a committee, which had been specially convened, that the agency, employed in carrying out the provisions of the rules, should be considerably increased, whereby the cost would be raised to Rs. 132 per mensem; but further consideration of this was deferred pending a decision on the question of who was to bear the cost.

3. In the reply given by the Government of India in the Military Department, it is said that past experience shews that special Police establishments are of little use in checking the spread of venereal disease, and the Military Department cannot, therefore, recommend the continuance of such establishments at Bangalore or accept the charge on account of them.

4. It follows from this that the agency now employed, instead of being increased as has been suggested, must be withdrawn altogether on the expiration of the current month, to the end of which its maintenance has been sanctioned.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

To—The Judicial Commissioner.
" President, Town and Cantonment Municipality.
" District Magistrate, Bangalore.
" District Superintendent of Police, Bangalore.
" Deputy Accountant General.
" President, Lock Hospital Committee.
" Major General Commanding Division.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the General Department, (Judicial),—dated 24th March 1880.

READ—

Letter No. 605, dated 4th March 1880, from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, enquiring, with reference to Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 20, dated 30th April 1879, what should be defined to constitute a village, whether a population exceeding 2,000 in a village would raise it to the rank of a town, or whether a town must necessarily be the head-quarters of a taluk or possess a Municipality.

No. 9174—J. 9, DATED BANGALORE, 17TH MARCH 1880.

ORDER.—The rules requiring inhabitants of villages to keep watch at night, if good for small villages, are good for large ones also, where there are no Town Police. In a Municipality paying for its own Police, the people may be excused this duty, for they execute it vicariously through the Municipal Police; but in a taluk kasba or a village with a population exceeding 2,000, there is no reason why they should be exempt from the operation of the rules in question.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" Revenue Department.
" Police Department. } for information.
" Supt. Town and Cantonment Police.

READ—

Letter No. 3163—376, dated 9th December 1879, from the Inspector General of Prisons, submitting for the Chief Commissioner's sanction a copy of the Mysore Jail Manual prepared by Dr. J. Henderson, Superintendent, Bangalore Central Jail.

Letter No. 247, dated 18th March 1880, from the Superintendent, Central Jail, submitting a corrected copy of the Manual.

No. 9456—JUDL. 9, DATED BANGALORE, 24TH MARCH 1880.

ORDER.—A slip should be pasted in the Manual in the following words:—For "Inspector General of Jails" wherever the words occur in this Manual, read "Inspector General of Prisons."

With this addition the Officiating Chief Commissioner is pleased to approve of the Jail Manual and to issue it under Sections 14 and 54 of the Prisons' Act XXVI of 1870.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

To—The Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore.
" Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" Superintendents of Jails.

READ—

Letter No. 4575—526, dated 12th March 1880, from the Judicial Commissioner in Mysore, requesting sanction to the charge incurred by the Courts named in the margin in the purchase of Letts' Diaries and recommending that general sanction be accorded to the purchase of these Diaries annually by the Courts.

District Judge's Court, Nundydroog.
Subordinate Judge's Court, Bangalore.
Munsiff's Court, Bangalore.

No. 9483—JUDL. 10, DATED BANGALORE, 24TH MARCH 1880.

ORDER.—The Offg. Chief Commissioner is pleased to sanction the charges incurred by the Courts named above in the purchase of Letts' Diaries, and directs that Letts' Diaries be added to the periodicals allowed in this Office Proceedings No. 9989—Genl. 220, dated 23rd March 1876, to be purchased and charged in office contingent bills. Two copies of the Diary are allowed for each Civil Court in the Province above the grade of Munsiff and one for each Munsiff's Court.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

To—The Judicial Commissioner.
" District and Sessions Judges.
" Deputy Accountant General.

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

(FINANCIAL.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1880.

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Index Nos. of the Proge.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1	Intimating that no capitation will be given on account of orphans newly admitted into any of the Orphanages aided by Government.	No. 9143—F. 11, dated 17th March 1880.	...	...	1

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the General Department, (Financial),—dated 17th March 1880.

READ again—

Chief Commissioner's Proceedings in the Famine Department, No. 3176, dated 27th September 1878.
Do do No. 4325-44, dated 30th August 1879.

READ—

Letter No. 1483, dated 28th February 1880, from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, recommending, for reasons shewn, the grant of capitation allowance for five orphans admitted by the Revd. A. P. Riddett in his orphanage since October last, which was disallowed by the Deputy Accountant General.

No. 9143—F. 11. DATED BANGALORE, 17TH MARCH 1880.

ORDER.—In Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 3176, dated 27th September 1878 (para 8), it was ruled that when the Chief Commissioner had approved of an orphanage, orphan children might be received therein, if sent by a Magistrate or the committee of management of the Palace Orphanage, provided the assigned limit was not exceeded; and children so received were made entitled to capitation allowance. The circumstances which then demanded the institution of orphanages aided by Government have, happily, long since passed away. There will be found now and always a few waifs and strays who have no means of existence, but, as was the case before the late famine, so it will be now, that the private charity of the people can be depended on for their support. The time has therefore come when Government can properly decline to aid orphanages in the maintenance of indigent children newly received.

2. Accordingly, when the Nagar Division Commissioner inquired in his docket No. 365—171, dated 18th August 1879, if new admissions to the Shimoga Orphanage should be authorized or not, he was told in this Office Proceedings No. 4325—44, dated 30th idem, that "Government cannot undertake now to provide for orphans or other paupers." This order was not, however, communicated to all whom it concerned, and instances have since occurred of admissions being made to different institutions, when the Deputy Accountant General, acting under the order above quoted, has refused to pass bills for capitation for them.

3. Under these circumstances, the Officiating Chief Commissioner is pleased to sanction the grant of capitation for the five children admitted by the Reverend A. P. Riddett since October last, in ignorance of the order of the 30th August 1879; but for the future, it should be clearly understood from the above remarks that no capitation will be given on account of orphans newly admitted into any of the orphanages aided by Government.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Ashtagram and Nagar.
„ Dy. Commissioners of Districts (for communication to all Magistrates).
„ Deputy Accountant General.
„ Superintendent, Wesleyan Mission, Bangalore.
„ Do London Mission, do.
„ Rev. A. deVerizouet, Bangalore.
Mr. S. Lee, Woollen Factory, do.
Mr. A. Narainsami Modaliar, Rai-Bahadur, do.
The Rev. G. W. Sawday, Túmkúr.
„ „ F. Nevea, Mysore.
„ „ A. P. Riddett, Hassan.
„ Supt., Roman Catholic Orphanage, Hassan.
„ Rev. P. E. Barre, Shimoga.

PART I.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

(GENERAL.)

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1	T. Lakshman Rao, Judicial Sheristadar, Hassan District, to be provided for.	No. 907 I—1821, dated 13th March 1880.	...	...	1
2	Instructions relative to the destruction of records.	No. 9406—177, dated 23rd March 1880	...	No. 3385—63, dated 21st July 1879.	1

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the General Department, (General),—dated 23rd March 1880.

READ—

Petition dated 28th February 1880, from T. Lakshman Rao, Supernumerary Judicial Sheristadar, Hassan District.

No. 9074—G. 1821, DATED BANGALORE, 13TH MARCH 1880.

ORDER.—T. Lakshman Rao, Judicial Sheristadar, Hassan District, was thrown out of employ by abolition of his appointment in the late revision of establishments, and has not as yet been provided for. The Offg. Chief Commissioner desires that no vacancy which he is qualified to fill may be filled in such a manner as to lead to the appointment of any one newly to the public service, until Lakshman Rao is provided for.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

To—The Judicial Commissioner in Mysore.
„ Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Revenue Department
„ District and Sessions Judges.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
T. Lakshman Rao for information.

READ again—

Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 3385—63, dated 21st July 1879, directing the destruction of certain useless English records in the Offices of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners and calling upon them to furnish lists of records of the same nature which may be advantageously destroyed.

Read replies as follows:—

From the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, No. 831—235, dated 8th August 1879.
From the Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr District, No. 72, dated 13th August 1879.
From the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, No. 83, dated 15th August 1879.
From the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, No. 195, dated 23rd August 1879.
Do do do No. 197, dated 26th August 1879.
From the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, No. 269—84, dated 27th August 1879.
From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, No. 377—175, dated 27th August 1879.
From the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, No. 188½, dated 4th September 1879.
From the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, No. 715, dated 15th September 1879.
From the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, No. 958, dated 17th September 1879.

No. 9406—GENL. 177, DATED BANGALORE, 23RD MARCH 1880.

ORDER.—The Officiating Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that, besides the papers the destruction of which was ordered in this Office Proceedings No. 3385—63, dated 21st July 1879, the following papers of a general and miscellaneous nature in the records of the Offices of the Commissioners of Divisions and Deputy Commissioners of Districts may be destroyed after the lapse of two years from the date of issue:—

(1) Dockets and drafts of dockets requiring information for embodiment in Annual Administration Reports.
(2) Draft dockets to Treasury Officers applying for cheques or transfer receipts.
(3) Cholera reports A and B to the Secretary, the Quarter-Master-General and the Deputy Surgeon General, with covering dockets.
(4) Communications giving cover to summonses in cases already disposed of.
(5) Communications giving cover to warrants that have been duly executed.
(6) Delivery or despatching books.
(7) Communications giving cover to pension and gratuity rolls.

(8) Office copies of pay and batta bills of officers and of batta bills of office establishments.
(9) Communications submitting notifications of sanction for the repairs of tanks, &c.
(10) Calendar books (old).
(11) Communications regarding correction and re-submission of returns.
(12) Circulating memoranda with dockets.
(13) Communications forwarding or acknowledging remittances, &c.
(14) Notices to Government Prosecutors.
(15) Communications asking for and forwarding stationery.
(16) Communications requesting to cause attendance of Assessors.
(17) Communications asking for and sending printed forms.
(18) Communications between Deputy Commissioners and Famine Relief Officers, but not general circulars on famine.
(19) Office copies of weekly and fortnightly condition reports during the famine.
(20) Copies of notifications published in the *Mysore Gazette*, appointing and transferring Amildars, Assistant Commissioners, &c., and investing officers with Magisterial powers.
(21) Dockets merely calling for, forwarding and returning Civil, Criminal and Revenue Proceedings or other papers.
(22) Dockets reporting the delivery and assumption of charge by officers.
(23) Applications for leave by officers whose leave has been gazetted.
(24) Chief Commissioner's or Commissioner's memoranda forwarding petitions for disposal or report.
(25) Files containing office copies of contingent bills.
(26) Dockets and other correspondence connected with the transmission of pension or gratuity rolls.
(27) School inspection reports submitted to the Deputy Commissioners by the Deputy Inspectors of Schools for information, and dockets accompanying them.
(28) Correspondence of a trivial nature between the Amrut Mahal Department and the Deputy Commissioner, such as the numerous complaints made from time to time against the Revenue officials and the committing of trespass by ryots on their kavals.
(29) Office copies of quarterly forest crime returns.
(30) Office copies of blank monthly returns of marriage certificates and covering dockets.
(31) Office copies of dismissal or no dismissal returns, &c., and covering dockets.
(32) Old stationery issue books.
(33) Register of petitions after four years.
(34) Diaries from Assistant Commissioners.
(35) Petitions, medical certificates, &c., which have been filed as calling for no action.
(36) Tappal receipt books.
(37) Tappal muddám.
(38) Circuit tappal books.
(39) Memoranda shewing papers sent from camp to head-quarters.
(40) Weekly famine returns of laborers employed in the taluks under the Department of Public Works.
(41) Drafts of dockets forwarding copies of letters to officers for information and guidance.
(42) Dockets forwarding notices, &c., for service.
(43) Dockets giving cover to miscellaneous and general appeal petitions and asking for copies.
(44) Dockets to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, forwarding notices in certificate cases for publication, and replies thereto.
(45) Blank statements of road changes.

(46) Dockets giving cover to Annual Reports.
(47) Returns of European pensioners with drafts of dockets accompanying.
(48) Unimportant correspondence relating to monthly, quarterly and yearly accounts.
(49) Inspection reports on registers, &c., with replies, if containing nothing of importance.
(50) Dockets from Commissioners drawing attention to Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner received direct.
(51) All ordinary references giving cover to applications for appointments, transfers, leave, pensions, gratuities, &c., also petitions for appointment, promotion, transfer and the like.
(52) Drafts of returns of Europeans under the control of the Deputy Commissioners.
(53) Dockets giving cover to schedules of establishments.
(54) References relating to contingent and budget grants.
(55) Draft famine reports, diaries and camp returns.
(56) Dockets reporting that there were no deaths among European Uncovenanted officers.
(57) Dockets reporting the number of officials fined and censured.
(58) Dockets reporting that certain returns are blank.
(59) Do reporting upon railway bench marks.
(60) Reminders.
(61) Dockets forwarding and sanctioning estimates of completed works.
(62) Dockets explaining delay in submitting accounts, &c.
(63) Dockets intimating issue of letters of credit.
(64) Letters investing Amildars and Peshkars with powers which have been gazetted.
(65) Indents for procuring supplies to troops.
(66) Dockets, &c., stating that monthly stipends were paid to His Highness the late Maha Raja.
(67) Do shewing supplies made to do.
(68) Dockets, &c., forwarding cheque books, forms of accounts, &c.
(69) Half-yearly returns of doubts and differences in the several Codes.
(70) Dockets acknowledging receipt of circulars, &c.
(71) Dockets forwarding Kanarese circulars for distribution to Amildars.
(72) Dockets forwarding sannads for distribution to Amildars.
(73) Dockets forwarding warrants for execution.

2. Officers are requested to take measures at once for relieving the record rooms of records of the above nature. The papers must be destroyed, but whether that should be done by burning or by tearing them up and reducing them to pulp is left to each officer to decide. Lists of papers destroyed giving the number and date and very shortly describing the subject must, in each case, be prepared signed by the Head of the office and recorded. The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore is requested to arrange for the destruction of records of the above classes in the Office of the late Nundydroog Division Commissioner.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Revenue Department,
„ Public Works Department,
„ Judicial Commissioner,
} for information.

PART II.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

(JUDICIAL.)

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1880.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply, the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, was informed that there will be no objection to the extension to Mysore of the rule requiring Civil Surgeons to confine themselves to recommending leave to such policemen as are not likely to benefit by a further stay in hospital, and not to certify that a police man is incapacitated for service unless he is officially sent for examination.	1st March 1880.	17th Jan. 1880, Part II, J.
2	In reply, Mr. R. C. Saunderson, coffee planter, Múdgere Taluk, was informed that the Chief Commissioner has no power to grant a license to export into Mysore 2½ tons of flowers of sulphur, and that his agent at Mangalore should apply to the Government of India, Foreign Department, for a license.	Do do	
3	A notification investing Khadar Mohadin, Munsiff of Kadur and 2nd Class Magistrate, with certain powers, was gazetted.	2nd do	
4	A notification investing Narasimmaiengar, Acting Munsiff of Ságar, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class and with certain additional powers, was gazetted.	Do do	
5	On the recommendation of the Inspector General of Prisons, the remission, under Section 322 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, of 27 days of the sentence of imprisonment passed upon Lakka, a convict in the Shimoga Jail, was sanctioned, and the statement returned duly endorsed.	Do do	
6	In reply, the Judicial Commissioner was informed that the rules submitted by him providing for the maintenance and custody of cattle attached in the execution of decrees by the civil courts, have been sanctioned and forwarded to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication.	3rd do	
7	In reply, the Military Assistant was informed that, instead of incurring the expense of obtaining legal opinion on the point of law connected with the heirship of a deceased Siledar, he may decline to disburse the chanda allowance to any one of the claimants unless a certificate under Act XXVII of 1860 is produced, and so leave it to the contending parties to settle in a court of law who is the rightful heir.	4th do	
8	In reply, the Government of India, Foreign Department, was informed that Mr. Gordon as Chief Commissioner of Coorg has already reported on the Bill to provide for the grant of probates of wills and letters of administration to the estates of certain deceased persons, direct to the Legislative Department in letter dated 25th ultimo.	5th do	
9	The Public Prosecutor, Nundydroog Division, was instructed to move the Court of the Judicial Commissioner to issue for the reasons stated, a commission for the examination of Mr. K. Seshadri Iyer, Deputy Commissioner of Túmkúr, who has been summoned as a witness for the defence in the case of Government of Mysore *vs.* R. Ward.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
10	Two four anna court fee stamps were returned to Messrs. Gulam Mohadin Saib & Co., Shimoga, with the intimation that their application for a license to import ammunition should be made on a Mysore stamp paper of the value of Rs. 5 and contain the prescribed particulars.	6th March 1880.	
11	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of Túmkúr was informed that the application for magisterial powers for the Sheristadar referred to should have been submitted to the Judicial Commissioner, and that it is not considered advisable to invest persons in the position of Taluk Sheristadars with magisterial powers, and unless some very strong reason can be given the proposal will not be accepted.	Do do	
12	Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, dated 21st ultimo, containing respectively the Burma Boundaries Act V of 1880, and the Probate and Administration Bill No. II of 1880, were forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner and to the District and Sessions Judges.	8th do	
13	The notification of the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated 1st March 1880, regarding the rules relating to Legal Practitioners, was gazetted and copy forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner, for information.	12th do	6th Dec. 1879, Part II, J.
14	In reply, the Inspector General of Prisons was informed that the proposal to provide separate accommodation in the Central Jail for women sentenced under the Contagious Disease Act, may be renewed after the experience of the present year has shewn what additional accommodation if any is actually required for the purpose.	Do do	
15	A list of errata observed in the Jail Manual submitted for the approval of the Chief Commissioner, was forwarded to the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bangalore, with a request to be informed how the mistakes can best be corrected.	13th do	
16	Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, dated 28th ultimo, containing respectively the Burmah Boundaries Act No. V of 1880, and the Probate and Administration Bill No. II of 1880, were forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner and to the District and Sessions Judges.	15th do	
17	The District Magistrate of Bangalore was informed that lunatic Amaiya who was accused of the offence of theft in the Court of the Amildar of Nelamangala died on the 16th October last, and requested to have the case struck off if it is still on the file of the court.	Do do	
18	As requested, copies of the Opium Act I of 1878, and the Breach of Contract Act XIII of 1859, were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, for the use of the Town and Cantonment 2nd Magistrate.	17th do	
19	In reply, the District Magistrate of Shimoga was informed that no license appears necessary under the Arms Act for the manufacture or sale of fireworks other than rockets, but that gunpowder which is required for the manufacture of fireworks comes under the head of ammunition, the possession of which without a license is illegal under Section 14.	Do do	
20	The Government of India, Foreign Department, was solicited to extend so much of Para IV of Home Department Notification dated 6th March 1879, as relates to sulphur coming under military stores as defined in the Indian Arms Act XI of 1878, to the Territories of Mysore.	Do do	
21	A distribution of copies of the *India Jurist* for the month of March 1880, Volume IV, No. 3, was made.	Do do	
22	At the request of the Judicial Commissioner, three of the Government stables attached to the Public Offices at Bangalore were made over to the Nazir of the Small Cause Court for the custody of attached cattle.—Communicated to the Judicial Commissioner and to the Judge of the Small Cause Court.	18th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
23	In reply to their petition praying for the removal of an individual in their neighbourhood who makes himself a nuisance, Venkatramanappa, Honnurappa, and others of Chikmarahalli in the Bangalore Taluk were informed that they should make their representation to the Police authorities or to a Magistrate.	18th March 1880.	
24	A notification commuting the eight days' privilege leave of absence granted to Mr J. D. Sandford, M. A., Judicial Commissioner, on the 6th December last, to casual leave, and granting him privilege leave for three months from 1st April or such date as he may avail himself of it, was gazetted, and copy communicated to the Government of India, Foreign Department.	Do do	6th Dec. 1879, Part II, J.
25	A notification sanctioning certain acting appointments consequent on Mr. Sandford proceeding on three months' leave, was gazetted.	Do do	
26	The Resident at Hyderabad was requested to cause one Sadarudin, who is accused of culpable homicide not amounting to murder committed in the Kolar Taluk on the 31st January last, to be apprehended and surrendered to the District Magistrate of Kolar.—Communicated to the District Magistrate with a request that arrangements may be made to receive the accused on the Mysore frontier.	Do do	
27	On the recommendation of the Inspector General of Prisons, the remission under Section 322 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, of portions of the sentences of imprisonment passed upon Kachar Sab, Nanje Gauda and Butchiga, convicts in the Mysore Jail, the Bangalore Central Jail and the Kukarhalli Jail, respectively, was sanctioned, and the statements duly endorsed returned.	19th do	
28	A warrant addressed to the District Magistrate of Coorg for the apprehension and surrender of one Putta Shetti, accused of the offence of criminal breach of trust under Section 408 of the Indian Penal Code, was duly signed and returned to the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan.	Do do	
29	A notification confirming Mr. A. Rangasamaiengar, B. A., B. L., in the 4th Grade of Subordinate Judges, promoting M. Annaji Rao to the 1st Grade of Munsiffs, and C. Venkat Rao to the 2nd Grade, was gazetted, and copy communicated to the Judicial Commissioner, and to the Deputy Accountant General.	20th do	
30	In reply to her petition, Lakshmi, wife of Lakshminarayan Bhatta, ticket of leave convict at Penang, residing at Mysore, was informed that the Government has ordered the release of her husband.	Do do	
31	A warrant addressed to the District Magistrate of North Canara for the rendition of one Subbaiya, accused of the offence of abduction, was duly signed and returned to the District Magistrate of Shimoga.	22nd do	
32	At the instance of the Civil Surgeon, Mysore, an order directing that the dead bodies of the Hassan District be in future sent to the Civil Surgeon of that District for *post mortem* examination, was passed and communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan and to the Civil Surgeons of Mysore and Hassan.	23rd do	
33	Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, dated 6th instant, containing respectively the Burmah Boundaries Act V of 1880, and a Bill to declare the law in force in certain lands annexed to the Multan District, were forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner and District and Sessions Judges, for information.	Do do	
34	On the recommendation of the Inspector General of Prisons, the remission under Section 322 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, of one month and one day, and one month and two days, respectively, of the sentences of imprisonment passed upon Budan Saib *alias* Baba Saib and Ibraham Saib *alias* Biram Saib, convicts in the Hassan Jail, was sanctioned, and the statement duly endorsed returned.	Do do	
35	The returns of sick prisoners in the jails of Mysore and Coorg, for the month of January 1880, were submitted to the Statistical Officer to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
36	A petition from Venkatramaiya and other residents of certain villages in the Atlikuppa Taluk, complaining of the inconvenience experienced by them in having to file their suits in the Narsipur Munsiff's Court and praying that their villages be included in the territorial jurisdiction of the Court at Seringapatam, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner, for consideration.	23rd March 1880.	
37	An order approving of the proposal of the Inspector General of Registration to relieve Mr. E. Pereira of registration duty, and appointing Mr. J. Ramaiya Naidu, pensioned Assistant Commissioner, as Special Sub-Registrar of Assurances for the Cantonment of Bangalore, from 1st April next, was passed and communicated to the parties concerned, and a notification of the appointment gazetted.	Do do	
38	As requested, the grant of one month's leave to A. R. Narayan Shastri, Public Prosecutor, Ashtagram Division, was sanctioned, and the arrangement that Mr. Dee, Advocate, shall conduct his duties during his absence approved.—Communicated to the Judicial Commissioner and other parties concerned.	Do do	
39	Sanction was accorded to the charge incurred by the Judicial Commissioner in the purchase of Letts' diaries for the use of his Court, and the Deputy Accountant General informed that the fees of section writers were recommended by the Judicial Commissioner to be met from office contingencies and which was approved of in order dated 22nd November 1878.—Communicated to the Judicial Commissioner.	24th do	
40	Parts I and II of the Reports relative to Legislation in Foreign Countries on the subject of trade marks were returned to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.	Do do	
41	On the recommendation of the Inspector General of Prisons, the remission, under Section 322 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, of one month and ten days of the sentence of imprisonment passed upon Bairappa, a convict in the Shimoga Jail, was sanctioned, and the statement duly endorsed returned.	Do do	
42	As requested, a license was granted to Messrs. Dodda Mallanna, Framji and Co., Mysore, for the importation of certain ammunition from Madras.	Do do	
43	In reply, the Judicial Commissioner was informed that Ahmed Ali, Acting Amildar of the Magadi Taluk, was invested with 3rd Class Magisterial powers in the notification of the Revenue Department, dated 18th instant.	Do do	
44	A notification exempting Mr. J. Smith, Mechanical Engineer in charge of the Alsur Water Works at Bangalore, from liability to serve as an Assessor in the Courts in Mysore, under Section 406 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, was gazetted, and copy forwarded to the Assistant Quarter Master General, Mysore Division, and to the Judicial Commissioner.	Do do	
45	The remission of the unexpired portion of the sentences passed upon Chikka Dasa and Kariya, convicts in the Shimoga Jail, was, on the recommendation of the Inspector General of Prisons, sanctioned.	Do do	
46	In reply, the Judicial Commissioner was informed that the Chief Commissioner sees no grounds for forwarding to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council the memorials from convicts Putta and Sidda, appealing against the sentences of death passed upon them by the Sessions Judge of Ashtagram and which have been duly confirmed.	25th do	
47	Copy of the Progress Report of the Lunatic Asylum in the Bombay Presidency for 1879, was forwarded to the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission.	27th do	
48	Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, dated 13th March 1880, containing respectively an Act to amend the law relating to the licensing of trades and dealings, and a Bill regarding Indian trade marks, were forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner and to the District and Sessions Judges.	29th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
49	The remission of a portion of the sentences of imprisonment passed upon Mudin Saib and Alli Saib, convicts in the Kukarhalli Jail, was, on the recommendation of the Inspector General of Prisons, sanctioned and the statement duly endorsed returned.	29th March 1880.	
50	A notification authorizing S. Venkatvardaiengar, Munsiff of Closepet, to take down the evidence of complainants and witnesses with his own hand in the English language, was gazetted.	Do do	
51	A notification investing Mr. Mahomed Ali, Revenue Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, was gazetted.	Do do	
52	In reply, the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette was informed that notices regarding the sale of lands in execution of decrees of the civil courts may be published in the Gazette even though they are not advertised in a local newspaper.	Do do	
53	A notification directing Ibrahim Bég, Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Malvalli, to take down the evidence of complainants and witnesses with his own hand in the English language, was gazetted.	Do do	
54	A notification granting S. N. Ramasamaiengar, Munsiff of Shimoga, three months' privilege leave with effect from 1st April next, and appointing C. Subba Rao to act during his absence or until further orders, was gazetted, and copy communicated to the Judicial Commissioner.	30th do	
55	A notification empowering the Secretary in the General Department, to countersign licenses granted by District Magistrates to possess arms and ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, of protection, or of display, so that such licenses may be valid for all the Districts of the territories of Mysore, was gazetted, and copy communicated to the District Magistrate of Shimoga, with the intimation that there is no disarmed District in the Province, and a license to carry arms should be written on a stamp paper of the value of 4 annas only.	31st do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 31*st March* 1880.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

PART II.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

(FINANCIAL.)

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1880.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	On the submission of an application by the Judicial Commissioner, the payment of a compensation pension of Rs. 23—5—4 per mensem to Damodara Modaliar, late Head Clerk and Accountant of the Town and Cantonment Magistrate's Court, Bangalore, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	4th March 1880.	
2	The payment of an invalid gratuity of Rs. 140 to Basava, late Revenue peon, Nelamangala Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore and to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
3	On the recommendation of the Judicial Commissioner, the entertainment of an extra establishment for the Central Record Room at Shimoga, was sanctioned temporarily for six months.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	5th do	
4	The payment of an invalid gratuity of Rs. 126—10—8 to Husen Khan, late a watcher in the Forest Department, Ashtagram Division, and of Rs. 135 to Channa Nayk, late a peon in Sandal Koti, Ashtagram Division, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
5	The payment of a compensation pension of Rs. 30 per mensem to Seshagiri Rao, late Revenue Deputy Accountant, Ashtagram Commissioner's Office, was sanctioned with effect from the 1st September 1879.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
6	In reply, the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore, was requested to submit a bill for the amount paid by him in taxes since the house provided for him became the property of Government.—Communicated to the Inspector General of Prisons.	Do do	13th ultimo, Part II, Genl.
7	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that the Chief Commissioner does not consider it advisable to recommend at present any alterations in the existing rules of the Acting Allowance Code.	Do do	
8	Copy of letter from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, dated 18th ultimo, recommending the grant to Vedantaiengar, late Amildar of the Honnali Taluk, Shimoga District, of a compensation pension of Rs. 97½ a month with effect from the 1st June 1879, was communicated to the Commissioner of the Nagar Division.	Do do	17th do
9	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 36, being the cost of four punching instruments, received from Mr. R. W. Lancaster in April last, was forwarded to Mrs. M. Lancaster, Multan, with the intimation that the punches ordered last month will be paid for immediately on delivery.	Do do	10th ultimo, Part II, Judl.
10	At the request of the Inspector General of Prisons, sanction to the re-appropriation of Rs. 730 from the general savings of the Province to meet expenditure in the Hassan Jail up to the close of the current official year, was accorded.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	6th do	
11	At the request of the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette, the re-appropriation of Rs. 22—10—6 from the general savings of the	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Province to meet expenditure up to the close of the current official year on account of service postage labels, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.		
12	In reply, the District and Sessions Judge, Nundydroog Division, was informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner does not consider that Mr. Nepean Smith's absence from the Kolar Sessions through illness, should be treated as absence on leave, and that his full salary may therefore be passed.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	6th March 1880.	
13	The payment of an invalid gratuity of Rs. 100 to Venkata, Revenue peon, Nelamangala Taluk, and of a compensation pension of Rs. 4—15—1 per mensem to Govinda Rao, late Maraat Mutsaddi of the same taluk with effect from the 1st August 1879, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
14	The payment of a compensation pension of Rs. 11—11—3 per mensem to Bhavu Rao, late Revenue Head Record keeper, Hassan District Office, was sanctioned with effect from the 1st August 1879.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
15	The Registrar of Companies, Bangalore, was requested to send an early reply to the communication from this Office calling for information regarding banks in Mysore, as a reminder on the subject has been received from the Government of India.	8th do	10th ultimo, Part II, Fin.
16	The application for pension on behalf of Ponnambala Modaliar, late Clerk of the Cantonment Magistrate's Court, Bangalore, was returned to the Judicial Commissioner with a request that the opinion of the head of the office as required by Section 84—6, Civil Pension Code, may be entered therein.	Do do	
17	The Nagar Division Public Prosecutor's bill for Rs. 32, being his fee for having appeared in support of a conviction before the Court of Sessions, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, for adjustment.	Do do	
18	The payment of an invalid pension of Rs. 6—9—6 per mensem to Sileman Khan, late Shekdar, Nagar Taluk, was sanctioned with effect from 12th June 1878.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
19	At the request of the Judicial Commissioner, the purchase of a copy of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879 for the use of the Court of Small Causes, Bangalore, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	10th do	
20	In reply, the Judicial Commissioner was informed of the Chief Commissioner's approval to the scale of furniture required for the Courts as shown in the statement submitted, and requested to forward an estimate of the cost of the articles before formal sanction is given.	Do do	
21	The payment of an invalid pension of Rs. 16—10—8 per mensem to Venkat Rao, late Revenue Head Munshi in the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Kadur District, was sanctioned with effect from the 15th April 1879.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
22	The Deputy Accountant General and the Superintendent of Coorg were respectively requested to submit a return shewing the annual consumption in Mysore and Coorg of each denomination of court fee labels since 1874—75 as early as possible, as the information is urgently required by the Government of India.	11th do	
23	The mileage and batta bills for the months of January and February 1880 of the District and Sessions Judge, Ashtagram Division, were duly countersigned and forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, for audit and adjustment.—Communicated to the District and Sessions Judge.	Do do	
24	The payment of an invalid gratuity of Rs. 147 to Budan Sabi, 1st class Police Peon, Hassan District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General and to the Deputy Commissioner.	13th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
25	The bill for Rs. 144—0—2 submitted by the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bangalore, on account of house tax paid by him for the house in his occupancy from September 1877 to September 1879, was duly countersigned and forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, for audit and adjustment.—Communicated to the Superintendent.	13th March 1880	12th instant, Part II, Finl.
26	Sanction to a compensation gratuity of Rs. 175 on behalf of the late Mr. D. E. Ponceno, late a Clerk in the Assistant Commissioner's Office at Mysore, payable to his heir, was accorded.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General, and to the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division.	Do do	14th ultimo, Part II, Finl.
27	The payment of a compensation pension of Rs. 14—14—1 per mensem to Sham Rao, late Gumasta in the Chief Commissioner's Treasury, was sanctioned with effect from the 26th August 1879.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	15th do	
28	In reply to its reminder on the subject, the Government of India, Foreign Department, was informed that, for the reasons stated, it is apprehended that there will be considerable delay in complying with the requisition calling for information regarding banks carrying on business in Mysore.	Do do	10th ultimo, Part II, Finl.
29	In reply, the Director General of the Post Office of India, Calcutta was informed of the treasuries at which money orders will be issued delivered, and paid in the Province, and that the arrangement of transferring money orders between the Imperial Post and the District Treasuries of Mysore at places where there are no post offices, will be put in force from the 1st April 1880.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General, with copy of the letter on the subject from the Director General.	17th do	4th ultimo, Part II, Financial.
30	At the request of the Military Assistant, certain changes in the establishment of his office were sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
31	At the request of the Judicial Commissioner, sanction to the transfer of Rs. 160 from the savings effected in the budget allotment of his Court under the head 'Translators' to meet the charge incurred in repairing office tents in the Central Jail, was accorded.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	18th do	
32	At the request of the Military Assistant, the procuring of certain arms and ammunition on indent from the Commissary of Ordnance at Bangalore for the use of the men of the local force, at a cost of Rs. 152—1—1, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
33	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur was informed that the sale proceeds of the spare copies of the Coffee Stealing Prevention Act may be credited in the treasury accounts under XVIII Miscellaneous.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	19th do	
34	A notification intimating that Mr. C. Madaiya, Revenue Assistant Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, B. A., Subordinate Judge, received, charge of the Hassan District Treasury, on the afternoon of the 10th March 1880, was gazetted and copy communicated to the Deputy Commissioner with a call for the cash balance statement.	Do do	
35	The mileage bill of the District and Sessions Judge of Nagar for Rs. 96 was duly countersigned and forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, for audit and adjustment.—Communicated to the District and Sessions Judge.	20th do	
36	As called for, a statement received from the Deputy Accountant General, shewing the annual number of court fees labels of each denomination sold in the Mysore Province from the year 1874—75 to the year 1878—79, was submitted to the Government of India, Department of Finance, with the intimation that a similar statement from Coorg will follow.	Do do	11th instant, Part II, Finl.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
37	Instructions were issued to the Superintendent of the Government Press for the printing of certain forms connected with the Imperial Money Order system.	20th March 1880.	
38	At the request of the Military Assistant, the purchase at a cost of Rs. 244—11—6 of thirty bugles and 50 rammods from the Commissary of Ordnance at Madras for the use of the Local Force, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	22nd do	
39	The payment of an inferior invalid gratuity of Rs. 110 to Penna, late an Anche Runner in the Havaledurga Taluk, and of an inferior compensation gratuity of Rs. 146—4—3 to Mariya, late a letter peon in the Nundydroog Division, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
40	The payment of a compensation pension of Rs. 3,600 per annum and a gratuity of Rs. 12,000 to Mr. R. C. Dobbs, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Mysore, was sanctioned and communicated to the Superintending Engineer and Deputy Accountant General.	23rd do	
41	A communication from the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, requesting that a return shewing the annual consumption of each denomination of court fee labels in Mysore be given in future Stamp Administration Reports, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, with an enquiry as to the manner in which the statement on stamps appended to the Administration Report may be modified so as to include the information now called for by Government.	Do do	
42	Copy of letter dated 4th instant from the Government of India, Department of Finance, conveying observations relative to the statements of pensions and gratuities for the quarter ending 31st December last, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, for report.	Do do	
43	In reply, copy of the order sanctioning the disbursement of arrears of pension to Amir Beg, late Peshkar of the Kadaba Taluk in Tumkur District, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore.	Do do	12th Jan. 1880, Part II, *ibid.*
44	A sum of Rs. 200 was forwarded to the Executive Engineer, Bangalore Division, in adjustment of the charges incurred in repairing the cenotaph at Bangalore.	24th do	
45	In reply, Captain W. W. Chard, 2—7th Fusiliers, 1st Division, South Afghanistan Field Force, was requested to forward to this Office a certificate of the allowances he drew for the first six months of his leave at home, and the Deputy Accountant General to furnish details of the pay and allowances drawn by that officer while on special famine duty in this Province.	Do do	
46	Copy of the proceedings dated 6th November 1877, sanctioning the refund of revenue fines to certain ryots of the Manjarabad Taluk, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, as requested.	Do do	6th Nov. 1877, Part II, R. A. & C.
47	At the request of the Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog, the re-appropriation of Rs. 20 from the head "Rewards for good service by police" to the head "Secret Service," was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
48	The payment of a superior superannuation pension of Rs. 7—9—9 per mensem to Venkatsubbaiya, late Munshi in the Channarayapatna Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
49	The payment of invalid gratuities to Peons Pedro and Dodda of the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga's Office, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
50	The sanction of the Government of India to the grant to Mr. J. D. Sandford, M. A., Judicial Commissioner, of a charge allowance at the rate of Rs. 416 per mensem for the period during which he held charge of the current duties of the Chief Commissioner's office in ad-	Do do	16th ultimo, Part II.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	dition to his own, on the occasion of Mr. Gordon's recent visit to Calcutta on special duty, was communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.		
51	A bill for Rs. 210 received from Advocate Seshagiri Rao on account of fees due to him for conducting the prosecution of certain cases tried in the Sessions recently held at Kolar, was duly countersigned and returned to the Deputy Commissioner.	29th March 1880.	
52	The favor of an early reply to the letter requesting sanction to the extension to Mysore of the modified rules for Government Savings Banks, was solicited of the Government of India, Foreign Department.	30th do	2nd ultimo, Part II, Fin.
53	The payment of a compensation pension of Rs. 5 per mensem to Krishnaiengar, late Revenue Gumasta, Ashtagram Taluk, was sanctioned with effect from 1st September 1879.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
54	The payment of a compensation gratuity of Rs. 147 to Subboji, late a Dalayat in the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Tumkúr District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
55	The notice of the Postmaster General of Madras intimating that arrangements have been made with the Mysore Treasury Department under which money orders will be issued by the Post Offices in India for payment by the District Treasuries in Mysore, and applications for orders will be received by all such treasuries for payment by the Post Office at any station in India at which the orders are made payable, was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette, for publication.	31st do	17ht instant, Part II, Financial.
56	The payment of a compensation pension of Rs. 7—8—3 per mensem to Subba Rao, late Judicial Gumasta of the Túmkúr Deputy Commissioner's Office, was sanctioned with effect from 11th June 1879.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner and to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
57	The payment of an invalid pension of Rs. 9—8—10 per mensem to Nagaiya, Mestri, Doddaballapur Taluk, was sanctioned with effect from 1st April 1879.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore and to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
58	The payment of a compensation pension of Rs. 25 per mensem to Ponnambala Modaliar, late a clerk of the Cantonment Magistrate's Court, Bangalore, was sanctioned with effect from 17th August 1879.—Communicated to the Judicial Commissioner and to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
59	The payment of a compensation gratuity of Rs. 85 to Setvaji, late a peon of the Nagar Commissioner's Office, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Commissioner and to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
60	Further particulars required to complete the pension roll of Mr. R. C. Dobbs, Executive Engineer, were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	23rd instant, Part II, Fin.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 31st *March* 1880.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

PART II.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

(GENERAL.)

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1880.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply, Mr. Mahadeva Moreshvar Kanté, Editor of the Sad-darshanachintanika, Bombay, was requested to put down the name of His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore as a subscriber for five copies of his journal and forward them to the officer in charge of the Palace, Mysore, as also his bill for the amount of subscription to be paid.—Communicated to the officer concerned and to the Deputy Accountant General.	1st March 1880	
2	Copy of letter dated 13th ultimo from the Amche Bakshi regarding post cards, was forwarded to the Post Master General, Madras, with a request that the necessary orders be issued with a view that effect may be given to the arrangement suggested therein.	Do do	12th ultimo, Part II, Gl.
3	A memo placing Mr. Devaraj Ars, Dalvayi, Attaché in the Mysore Commission, under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, was communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, to the Deputy Accountant General and to the Dalvayi.	Do do	
4	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore was informed that the requirements of the Police office during 1880—81 may be included in his annual indent for stationery.	Do do	
5	The Surgeon to the Mysore Commission was requested to examine one Chabuniya, a Dalayat in this Office, and report as to his physical fitness or otherwise for further service.	Do do	
6	A notification that Mr. J. D. Sandford, Judicial Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, received charge of the office of Chief Commissioner, Mysore and Coorg, from Mr. J. D. Gordon, C. S. I. on the forenoon of the 1st instant, was gazetted.	2nd do	
7	In reply, the Judicial Commissioner was informed that, under the circumstances, the Chief Commissioner regrets he is unable to accede to the proposal to grant Syed Saib, late Jemadar of his Court, an invalid gratuity.	Do do	
8	In reply to his application, Mr. Mervanji Nauraji, Mangalore, was informed that his name has been noted as an applicant, but the Chief Commissioner is unable to point to any vacancy for his employment.	Do do	
9	A notice inviting tenders for the supply of country stationery articles for 1880—81, was forwarded to the Proprietor of the Bangalore Spectator for publication.	Do do	
10	On the recommendation of the Amche Bakshi, the opening of experimental amche offices at Begur (Nelamangala Taluk), Tavarekere (Magadi Taluk), Cosgur (Anekal Taluk), and Chikmudavadi (Kankanhalli Taluk), was sanctioned for six months, the Hobli School Master in each village being appointed Amche Mutsaddi in addition to his other duties and paid Rs. 3 a month.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, Director of Public Instruction and Deputy Accountant General.	3rd do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
11	In reply, Messrs. Tasker and Wilson, Solicitors, Madras, were informed of the Chief Commissioner's observations regarding the draft lease for mining rights in the Urigam block, Kolar District.	3rd March 1880.	
12	The Superintending Engineer in Mysore was requested to make on tracing calico and forward to this Office, a copy of the survey plan of the plot of ground to be taken up for mining operations in the Betmangala Taluk, Kolar District.	Do do	
13	The Assistant Adjutant General, Mysore Division, was informed that His Highness the Maharao, Raja of Ulvar, will leave Bangalore on the evening of the 3rd instant, and requested to issue orders for the firing of a salute of fifteen guns next morning to announce his departure.	Do do	
14	In reply, the Eurasian and Anglo Indian Association, Calcutta, was furnished with information regarding the Eurasian and domiciled European population in Mysore and Coorg.	Do do	
15	The Surgeon to the Mysore Commission was requested to examine Hanumanta, an Asham Peon in the Chief Commissioner's Office, and submit a report as to his physical fitness or otherwise for further service.	4th do	
16	The 2nd Magistrate of the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore was requested to take the affidavit of Mopur Nayik, late a peon of the Chief Commissioner's establishment, with regard to his services, as also such collateral evidence as may be procurable, and submit the whole to this Office.	Do do	
17	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that, under the circumstances of Mr. Srinivas Rao's case, no medical report on the normal prospects of life was obtained, and that the Chief Commissioner does not desire to commute the gratuity.	Do do	
18	The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore was requested to submit in the prescribed form particulars concerning the death of Quarter Master Serjeant J. Seppings, which occurred at Mysore on the 13th December 1879.	Do do	
19	Copy of a letter dated 23rd ultimo from the Government of India, Foreign Department, was forwarded to the Deputy Superintendent, Topographical Survey, with a request that he will report when the survey work of the ghat district will be sufficiently advanced for the Commission to enter upon its enquiry into the question of boundary between Mysore and South Canara.	5th do	18th Sep. 1878, Part II, Gl.
20	The Superintending Engineer was requested to obtain from the Executive Engineer, Bangalore Division, the original plan and estimate of the Mayo Memorial Hall, and forward the same to this Office.	Do do	
21	Ten copies of the report on the Government Experimental Farm at Bangalore for the year 1878—79, were forwarded to the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Calcutta.	Do do	
22	In reply, Surgeon Mark Robinson, Madras, was requested to submit his medical case, and intimate the dates of departure and return from leave, the pay he obtained while on famine duty, and the leave allowance which he drew during the first six months of his leave.	Do do	
23	The Government of India, Foreign Department, was informed that there have been no casualties among European uncovenanted officers employed in Mysore and Coorg during the half year 31st December 1879.	Do do	
24	A notice regarding the opening of experimental anche offices in the Bangalore District, was forwarded to the Proprietor of the Bangalore Spectator for publication.	Do do	
25	Enquiries were made of the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore whether Raghavendra Rao, late Revenue Accountant of his office, was dismissed the service or was allowed to resign, and if to resign whether he had then earned a pension.	6th do	26th May 1879, Part II, G.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
26	Copies of the annual report on the Government Experimental Farm at Bangalore for the year 1878—79 were sent to the Government of Madras, to the Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces, to the Victoria Library, Melbourne, to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, and to the Director of the Government Gardens at Bangalore.	8th March 1880.	
27	In reply, Messrs. Tasker and Wilson, Solicitors, Madras, were informed that the Government of Mysore undertook to pay the expenses of drafting the lease of the Urigam gold mine in the Kolar District, but that that does not include the cost of stamp which should be paid by the lessee, and requested if the deed has not been prepared to write it on a paper of the value of Rs. 25.	Do do	20th February 1878, Part II, R. A. and C.
28	The civil list in manuscript was forwarded to the Superintendent of the Government Press with instructions as to the manner of printing it.	Do do	
29	Copy of docket from the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, Fort Saint George, requesting to be informed of the price at which 1st sort white bread could have been obtained on contract in large quantities at Bangalore during 1879-80, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore with a request that the requisite information may be furnished direct to the Examiner.	Do do	
30	In reply, the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, Fort Saint George, was informed that his letter enquiring after the price of white bread at Bangalore during 1879—80, has been forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore for compliance direct.	Do do	
31	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar was informed of the subjects in which Mr. Coopoosawmy Modaliar, Assistant Commissioner, should pass in the next examination of Assistant Commissioners.	10th do	
32	Copies of the Medical and Sanitary Report of the Native Army of Bengal for 1878, received from the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, Calcutta, were forwarded to the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, to the Superintendent of Coorg, to the President, Municipal Commission, and to the Secretary in the Revenue Department.	Do do	
33	Copies of the Bombay Administration Report for 1878—79, received from the Government of Bombay, were forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg, and to the Secretary in the Revenue Department.	Do do	
34	A notification intimating that Mr. D. Appu Rao, handed over, and Mr. K. Mahomed Ali, received, charge of the Revenue Assistant Commissioner's office, Kadur District, on the afternoon of the 5th instant, was gazetted.	12th do	
35	A notification intimating that Mr. N. Venkat Rao, Attaché, handed over, and Mr. E. Chitambram Iyer, Assistant Commissioner, received, charge of the Tumkúr District Treasury, on the forenoon of the 18th instant, was gazetted and copy communicated to the Deputy Accountant General with cash balance statement.	Do do	
36	Copy of letter from the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, requesting that the result of the reference made by Mr. Cameron to the trade with a view to obtaining an estimate of the value of the Vanilla beans grown in the Government Gardens at Bangalore, may be reported, was forwarded to the Director for compliance.	Do do	
37	The Deputy Commissioner of Chitaldroog was requested to direct a search to be made in the records of the late Chitaldroog Division, if they are in his office, for the correspondence bearing on the dismissal of Venkatsubbaiya, who was then Judicial Deputy Munshi of the Division Office, and his subsequent restoration, and forward the same to this Office.	Do do	
38	The Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, was informed that no casualties among European Uncovenanted officers employed in Mysore and Coorg have occurred during the month of January 1880.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
39	A notification transferring Mr. P. N. Krishna Mûrti, Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, and 1st Class Magistrate, to the Hassan District, was gazetted and copy communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore with a request that Mr. Krishna Mûrti may be relieved at once, and to the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan for information.	13th March 1880.	
40	The original plan of the land taken up for mining operations in the Betmangala Taluk of the Kolar District, and a copy thereof prepared in the Superintending Engineer's Office, were forwarded to Messrs. Tasker and Wilson, Solicitors, Madras.	Do do	3rd instant, Part II, Genl.
41	A copy of the Report on the Horticultural Garden of Lucknow for the year ending 31st March 1879, received from the Government of the North Western Provinces, was forwarded to the Director of the Government Gardens at Bangalore, for record.	Do do	
42	In reply, the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, was informed that the application for pension on behalf of Gopalaiengar, late Sayer Accountant in his office, has been transferred to the Revenue Department, for disposal.	Do do	
43	A memorial addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council by Mr. V. N. Tirumalachariyar, late Judicial Assistant Commissioner in the Hassan District, was submitted to the Government of India in the Foreign Department with remarks.	Do do	
44	In reply, the Postmaster General, Madras, was informed that the Chief Commissioner agrees with the local officers at Mysore in thinking that the registration of letters and booking of parcels in the Mysore Post Office may be discontinued on Sundays.	15th do	30th Jan. 1880, Part II, Genl.
45	Copy of the proceedings of the Government of Madras, dated 9th instant, intimating that the young Maharaja of Kolhapur is about to travel for the benefit of his health and will, among other places, probably visit Bangalore, was communicated to the Military Assistant and to the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore for information with the remark that further intimation will be given in the event of the Maharaja's proposed visit to Bangalore being determined upon.	Do do	
46	Certain official papers found in the late Mr. Lacey's office box, were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur.	17th do	
47	The receipt of certain official papers found in the late Mr. Lacey's office box from Mr. Sidney Smith, Advocate, Bangalore, was acknowledged.	Do do	
48	Two copies of Indian Medical Gazette dated 1st March 1880, Volume XV, No. 3, were forwarded to the Surgeon to Mysore Commission.	Do do	
49	In reply, the Superintendent of Stationery, Calcutta, was informed of the date on which the 550 reams of Badami Royal paper applied for should reach Bangalore.	18th do	21st Feb. 1880, Part II, Genl.
50	In reply, the Government of India, Foreign Department, was informed of the progress made in the survey of the disputed boundary line between South Canara and Mysore.	Do do	5th instant, Part II, Genl.
51	The Government of Bengal, Calcutta, was requested to furnish this Office with a copy of the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 14th August 1877, No. 33, to supply a deficiency in the file of this Office.	20th do	
52	The Government of Madras was requested to furnish this Office with a copy of the general orders specified, to supply deficiencies in the file of this Office.	Do do	
53	In reply, the Trustees of the Kolar Orphanage were informed that the Officiating Chief Commissioner declines to re-open the question regarding the lane running between Miss. Anstey's house and Orphanage.	Do do	10th Dec. 1879, Part II Genl.
54	A return of casualties among European pensioners residing in the territories of Mysore and Coorg for the half year ending 31st	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	December 1879, was submitted to the Government of India, Foreign Department.		
55	Copies of the volume of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings for the month of January 1880, were submitted to the Government of India in the several departments.	20th Mar. 1880	
56	The packing account of stores per S S. *Hoicick*, dated 7th January 1880, was returned to the General Superintendent, Public Works Stores, Madras, duly receipted.	Do do	
57	At the request of Messrs. Tasker and Wilson, Solicitors, Madras, the original lease, together with the counterpart thereof, of the Kolar gold mines, was forwarded to Colonel T. Dyer, Assistant Adjutant General, Bangalore.	22nd do	
58	An indent for forms required by the Anche Department for 1880 81, was forwarded to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore, for compliance.	Do do	
59	An indent for two stock books required by the Depôt of Medical Stores, was forwarded to the Superintendent of the Government Press, for compliance.	Do do	
60	In reply, the Anche Bakshi was informed that the transfer of the present anche office building at Shimoga to the Revenue Department, and the location of the anche office in a portion of the old Taluk Cutcherry are approved.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner and to the Secretary in the Revenue Department.	Do do	
61	Copy of the Postmaster General of Madras's approval to the arrangements suggested by the Anche Bakshi for the adjustment of accounts connected with the exchange of post cards, was communicated to the Anche Bakshi for information and guidance.	Do do	1st instant, Part II, Gl.
62	A notification intimating that Mr. P. N. Krishna Márti, B. L., delivered over, and Mr. Syed Nasruddin received, charge of the 1st Revenue Assistant Commissioner's Office, Bangalore District, on the afternoon of the 13th instant, was gazetted.	Do do	
63	On the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, the grant of casual leave for fourteen days to Mr. B. G. Krishnaiengar, Revenue Assistant Commissioner, with effect from the 12th April next, was sanctioned, provided that the due performance of his duties can be arranged for without prejudice to the enjoyment of their recess by judicial officers.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
64	In reply, the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, was informed that Mr. R. G. Hodson, Officiating Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, has not obtained any University or other distinctions, and has a slight knowledge of Hindustani.	23rd do	20th August 1879, Part II, Gl.
65	Certain drawings connected with the Mayo Memorial Hall, received from the Superintending Engineer, were forwarded to the President of the Cantonment Municipal Commission, Bangalore.	Do do	28th ultimo, Part II, Gl.
66	At the request of the Military Assistant, sanction to the manufacture of eighteen sepoys' tents at the Bangalore Central Jail, for the use of the Mysore Local Force, was accorded.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
67	The Government of India was informed that no work of special, scientific, historical or antiquarian interests has been registered in Mysore and Coorg during the year 1879.	Do do	
68	At the request of the President of the Cantonment Municipal Commission, Bangalore, sanction was accorded to the remains of the late Right Reverend Dr. J. A. Chevalier, Vicar Apostolic of Mysore, being interred in the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Bangalore.	24th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
9	The Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, was informed that there have been no casualties among European uncovenanted officers employed in Mysore and Coorg during the month of February 1880.	24th March 1880.	
70	Copies of the volume of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings for the month of January 1880, were distributed to the local Heads of Departments.	Do do	
71	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore was informed that the Chief Commissioner has no desire now to insist on the execution of a trust deed by Rai-Bahadur A. Narrainsami Modaliar on account of his orphanage.	Do do	
72	The Superintendent of the Mysore Government Press was requested to forward to this Office all the copies he has of Mr. W. P. Lyman's Kanarese Phrase Book and of his work entitled "a Calculus for Engineers."	Do do	
73	An order appointing T. Lakshman Rao, late Judicial Sheristadar in the Hassan District, as Sheristadar of the District Court of Ashtagram on probation, was passed and communicated to the Judicial Commissioner and to the other parties concerned.	Do do	13th instant, Part I, Genl.
74	Copies of the report on sanitary measures in India in 1877—78, Vol. XI, were forwarded to the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, to the Superintendent of Coorg, and to the President of the Bangalore Municipalities.	Do do	
75	An indent for forms for 1880—81, for the Lal-Bagh, was forwarded to the Superintendent of the Government Press, for early compliance.	Do do	
76	An indent for forms for 1880—81 for the Inam Department was forwarded to the Superintendent of the Government Press, for early compliance.	Do do	
77	In reply, Surgeon M. Robinson, Madras, was informed that as it does not appear that the sick leave which he obtained was due to failure of health caused by famine duties, the Chief Commissioner regrets he cannot recommend his case to the Government of India.	Do do	5th instant, Part II, Genl.
78	A notification intimating that Mr. E. Chitambram Iyer, Sub-Judge, handed over, and Mr. B. K. Venkat Vardaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, assumed, charge of the Túmkúr District Treasury on the forenoon of the 23rd March 1880, was gazetted, and copy communicated to the Deputy Accountant General, with the cash balance statement.	29th do	
79	On the recommendation of the Amche Bakshi, the opening of experimental amche offices at Dobbspett in the Nelamangala Taluk, and at Jala in the Devanhalli Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, to the Deputy Accountant General and to the Secretary in the Revenue Department.	Do do	
80	In reply to his petition, Mir Amin-u-din, late Military Bakshi, was informed that the orders passed in his case by the Government of India are final, and the Chief Commissioner has not the power to modify them or to grant him a pension.	30th do	
81	In reply to his petition, Venkatsubbaiya, late Amildar of Mulbagal, was informed that the Chief Commissioner sees no reason to modify the orders he has passed in his case, his decision having been arrived at after a full consideration of all the circumstances.	Do do	
82	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore was requested to state what pay he would recommend for the additional Judicial Gumasta to be entertained for the Bangalore taluk.	Do do	
83	Certain enquiries were made of the Amche Bakshi relative to the opening of experimental amche offices in the Shimoga and Hassan Districts.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
84	In reply to his petition praying for a half pension, M. Narayan Rao, pensioned Gumasta of the Chief Commissioner's Treasury, Bangalore, was informed that the Chief Commissioner declines to re-consider his case.	30th March 1880.	
85	The Superintending Engineer was requested to carry out certain alterations to the late Revenue Office of the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, as recommended by the Judicial Commissioner for the accommodation of the Mysore Munsif's Court.	Do do	
86	A notification revising the rates for Banghy parcels with effect from the 1st April 1880, was gazetted and published in the *Bangalore Spectator*.	31st do	
87	Copy of a letter from Mr. A. M. Smith, Managing Proprietor of the Albion Press, Bangalore, was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for an expression of his opinion as to whether the paper, *The Mysorean and Agricultural Gazette*, is deserving of Government support and is likely to prove useful as a means of education if supplied to schools.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 31*st March* 1880.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

PART II.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

MILITARY.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1880.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Enquiries were made of the Assistant Adjutant General, Mysore Division, whether the Major General Commanding the Division will order a company of Native Infantry, stationed at the French Rocks, to Mysore on the 16th instant to take part in the proceedings there to be held, in honor of His Highness the Maha Raja's birthday which falls on that day.	2nd March 1880.	
2	On the recommendation of the Commandant of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, an extension of six months' leave of absence on private affairs to Captain J. Haddock, was sanctioned.	3rd do	29th Aug., Part II, Military.
3	In reply, the Commandant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, was informed that the Chief Commissioner cannot sanction the exchange indent for the Martini Henri Rifles required unless there be a distinctly expressed condition that the Mysore State is not to pay for them.	Do do	
4	As requested, confidential reports and other particulars regarding the officers of the staff corps and Indian army of the Madras Presidency serving in Mysore and Coorg, were forwarded to the Adjutant General, Madras.	Do do	
5	Copy of letter from the Assistant Adjutant General, Mysore Division, intimating the issue of the necessary instructions for a Company of the 40th Madras Native Infantry stationed at the French Rocks to proceed to Mysore on the 16th instant for the purpose stated, was forwarded to Colonel A. C. Hay, Mysore, for information.	6th do	2nd instant, Part II, Military.
6	At the request of the Military Assistant, the sale by public auction of certain old and unserviceable stores belonging to the Military Department, was sanctioned.	Do do	
7	In reply, the Adjutant General, Fort Saint George, was informed that Major D. Cowie, M. S. C., serving in Mysore, is on furlough for one year and eight months from 26th June 1879.	10th do	
8	As requested, copy of the proceedings connected with the case of Captain F. L. Haleman, M. S. C., late Adjutant of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, was forwarded to the Assistant Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, Fort Saint George.	12th do	28th June 1876, Part II, General.
9	Copy of the return of the Mysore Siledar Horse for the month of February 1880, was, as usual, forwarded to the Quarter Master General, Fort Saint George.	15th do	
10	In reply, enquiries were made of the Military Assistant of the number of Siledars it is proposed to keep at Kolar and on what duties they will be employed; what quarters they now occupy and why the change is required.	18th do	
11	A notification appointing Mr. Edmond Haldwell, a 2nd Lieutenant in the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, was gazetted and copy communicated to the Commandant.	20th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
12	Copy of letter dated 8th instant from the Adjutant General, Fort Saint George, together with copies of M. M. Form 366, was forwarded to all the Military Officers of the Madras Army serving in the Commission.	23rd March 1880.	
13	An order sanctioning certain alterations to be made to Mallappa Chetti's distillery buildings at Kolar for the location of the Siledar Force, and directing that the work be carried out by the Public Works Department in consultation with the Military Assistant, was passed and communicated to the officers concerned.	30th do	18th instant, Part II, Military.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 31*st March* 1880.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

MYSORE PROVINCE,

MARCH, 1880.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

J. D. SANDFORD, Esq., M. A., B. C. S.,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

OFFG. CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

IN THE

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

PART I, IN EXTENSO.

REVENUE.
FINANCIAL.—*Nil.*
GENERAL.—*Nil.*
EDUCATIONAL.—*Nil.*

PART II, IN ABSTRACT.

REVENUE.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.

BANGALORE:

PRINTED AT THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,

1880.

PART I.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

(REVENUE.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1880.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Progs.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page
1	Issuing instructions relative to the right of planters to the topesr ecently planted by them on payment of the assessment due on the land.	No. 6621-8—P. 725, dated 12th March 1880.	...	...	1
2	Recording correspondence regarding the introduction of survey rates of assessment in the Koppa Taluk.	No. 6749-59—Rev. 1183, dated 18th March 1880.	...	...	2 to 19
3	Sanctioning proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Lakvalli Taluk.	No. 6820-32 R. 1195, dated 22nd March 1880.	...	...	20 to 44
4	*Opium.* Issuing instructions relative to the price per seer of 24 tolas, and the amount of license fee to be levied per quarter.	No. 6898-907 Rev. 1209, dated 27th March 1880.	...	No. 5903-11—Rev. 1035, dated 4th Feb. 1880.	45
5	*Ganja farm for* 1880—81. Issuing instructions on the subject.	No. 6908-16 Rev. 1210, dated 27th March 1880.	...	No. 3979—Rev. 686, dated 8th Dec. 1879.	46 to 51

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 12th March 1880.

READ—

Petition registered No. 3942, dated 20th February 1880, from Pyaregaudana Munegauda of Hoskot protesting against the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, directing the remov of the hedge around the tope planted by him near the Travellers' Bungalow at Hoskote.

Letter from the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, No. 562, dated 27th February 1880, reporting on the above petition.

No. 6621-8—P. 725, DATED BANGALORE, 12TH MARCH 1880.

ORDER THEREON.—Public topes were in former days planted from charitable motives, the only consideration shewn by the Government being the exemption of the land from assessment. As such charitable motives were not found sufficient to promote the planting of topes, rules have been in force since July 1846, which authorize grants of inam lands in reward for the labor and the cost involved in the planting of the topes.

2. The tope under notice, planted by Munegauda of Hoskote, as well as many others in the District, are stated to have been planted within the last 10 years by the villagers as a body or by individuals, at the instance of the Deputy Commissioner without any stipulation for the grant of inam lands, the planters simply enjoying the use of the grass when the trees are young, and of the fruits of the trees afterwards. These latter, however, can be of little value if the topes, as arranged, are to be thrown open to the public, so that the planters do not derive any material return for the labor and cost involved in the planting, and the topes must be considered to owe their origin entirely to the influence of the public officers. The arrangement seems to be of doubtful expediency, and is not calculated to promote the planting of new topes, or the improvement of those already planted.

3. The planting of topes and trees will be better promoted by giving to the planters an absolute right in the topes. The Officiating Chief Commissioner, under the circumstances, considers that, in the case under notice, as well as in others similarly circumstanced, where the planters may come forward to pay the assessment of the land from the date of the planting of the tope, their offers may with advantage be accepted, and the topes recognized as their private property, subject to the payment of the Government assessment. These orders do not apply to the older public topes planted and long treated as public and charitable topes.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.
Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 18th March 1880.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 303, dated Bombay, 3rd April 1879.

I have the honor to forward a letter from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 194 of the 27th February and appended correspondence with the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner proposing rates of assessment for the Koppa Taluk of the Kadur District of the Nagar Division.

2 This taluk is fully described in the Superintendent's report; on this point therefore any remarks from me would be superfluous.

3. It is purely a "Malnad" taluk of the most decided description as much or perhaps more so than any other taluk in Mysore. Supari cultivation with its concomitant spices, betel-leaf and plantains and rice are the staples of the taluk. The dry crop cultivation is confined to a little ragi and some small quantity of oil-seeds for home consumption. Sugar-cane is grown, but the quality is inferior. The supari has a high reputation for excellence.

4. The past revenue management has been of the most primitive description. What is sometimes called the "Warg System" having prevailed, that is nothing farther was known of a man's land than that he paid so much for it last year. The entry of his name to that amount of revenue constituting his "Warg" or account. Every thing was in the hands of the Shanbhogs. The Amildar was unable even to supply a list of the villages in the taluk, he only knew that there were so many Magnis or Shanbhogs' charges and the Shanbhog alone could tell the villages comprising his charge. From years past each Shanbhog has been in the habit of raising a certain amount of revenue whether it should rightly increase or decrease, he alone could tell if he chose to try and do so, so long as a ryot paid the same as in the preceding year and there was no special motive for coming down heavily upon him, no questions would be asked.

5. At para 32 of the Superintendent's letter is a statement of the annual so called demand collections and remissions for the past twenty-five years. It is evident from the constancy of the sums under the head of "Remissions" that as a rule an amount which in times past got under this head had little chance of coming out of it into "Collections," though there are one or two years, notably 1868—69 and 1872—73, in which the amount of remission appears to have been materially cut down, and one year, 1869—70, in which the operation of the Chief Commissioner's order allowing remissions for uncultivated portions of wargs produced a considerable increase under this head. In the absence of any definite knowledge of the areas of lands in wargs, the Chief Commissioner's order referred to was in fact practically impossible to work and gradually appears to have fallen into disuse. The extreme unchangeableness of the realized revenue is shewn by the fact that the average realizations for five, ten, twenty and twenty-five years back are all comprised between Rs. 1,02,000 and 1,05,000.

6. The grouping of the taluk for different rates of assessment and the maximum rates applied to each group are fully explained in the 44th to the 50th paras; the amount of revenue which we had a fair right to expect and the rates of assessment which could be fairly applied to produce that amount of revenue, have been most fully discussed and decided upon by the Superintendent and myself; the proposals therefore set forth in his letter have my full concurrence.

7. In a taluk under revenue management such as this has been, that it unavoidably very much at the mercy of the inferior native officials, it might be taken for granted that no excessive amount of revenue would be raised, as it would be in no way to the benefit of the aforesaid officials to raise the revenue, while they might find many advantages in collecting at a low rate. It was evident too that the revenue had for the last twenty-five years remained almost stationary, notwithstanding that the value of money in comparison with produce has decreased in that time nearly, if not quite, cent per cent. In the plain taluks of Mysore we find as a general rule that the revenue has increased at least 20 to 30 per cent in the last twenty-five years. This taluk and those like it have the special and most valuable advantage of producing the very best kind of supari, an article in general demand, of limited production, and of great portability and price in proportion to bulk, in such general demand in fact that there is no need to take it to market. The dealers come to the villages and purchase. In conjunction also with supari they grow other articles such as pepper and cardamoms of a no less valuable and portable description, though as regards price the latter is subject to great fluctuations.

8. The rates of assessment proposed for this taluk as detailed in para 44 of the Superintendent's letter are based on those already introduced into adjacent taluks and are approved of as fair by the local officers, the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

9. The estimated result of the imposition of these rates is shewn in the 58th and 59th paras of the Superintendent's letter, of which the following is an abstract:—

Collection for 1876—77	Rs.		1,12,973
Survey assessment on occupied lands on proposed rates ..	„		1,45,268
Increase	„		32,295
But from the above increase we have to deduct the estimated remuneration of village officers .	Rs.	7,400	
The value of inams confirmed	„	5,647	
District Irrigation Fund	„	2,235	
			15,282
Which leaves a net increase of State revenue of ..	Rs.		17,013

10. There is moreover a considerable area of Government unoccupied assessed waste land, namely, acres 331 of garden land bearing survey assessment Rs. 2,973, and acres 1,235 of rice land bearing survey assessment Rs. 2,662, a total assessment of Rs. 5,635 on unoccupied waste land some portion of which we may hope to see come into occupation at no distant date to the farther improvement of the Government revenue. The unoccupied assessed dry crop land is of trifling area and assessment.

11. As regards local fund the following is the estimated result of the settlements :—

Half-anna cess realization in 1876—77	Rs.	3,766
One anna local cess	„	9,079
Increase	„	5,313

12. For the employment of this increase in the local funds there is an ample field in this taluk in making branch lines of road communicating with existing lines which will most amply repay the people for their contribution to this fund.

13. The amount deducted from the gross realizations for the payment of village officers, Rs. 7,400 is of course an additional collection from the people and so far is an addition to their burdens, but on the other hand they are relieved from liability to pay "Aya" to Shanbhogs which is roughly estimated in the Superintendent's 63rd para to amount Rs. 8,000 annually. Such estimates however can only be most roughly approximate, as payment of these dues is everywhere very irregular and exacted much more rigidly from the poorer classes of ryots than from those of any influence.

14. Considering the whole circumstances of this taluk it appears to me that the increase of revenue estimated for may be most justly demanded; we might indeed have pitched rates a little higher, but in a very wild country like this it appeared to me desirable to be most moderate in our demand when systematizing the land revenue assessment.

15. Appended to the Superintendent's report is a separate letter on the subject of the kans of this taluk, the proposals for the management of which I generally concur in. I am aware that the people have endeavoured to set up a claim to proprietary right to the land in kans for which they pay "Kan Shist." I heard a good deal of this when travelling through this taluk three years ago, but such a claim has most certainly no tangible base whatever ; the entry of "Kan Shist" in a ryot's "Wang" or account with Government can cover no more than the right to collect the wild products of the kan. My impression is that the claim to some kind of proprietorship in the land took its origin to a great extent in the people finding that the coffee planters were willing to buy them out of their rights, the asserted extent of which they of course took care to pitch as high as possible The prohibition of coffee cultivation in kans will have the effect I imagine of much lowering the value of such imaginary claims.

16. The terms proposed for the future management of kans in the 14th para of the Superintendent's letter are I think most fully liberal, but they should in no case be allowed to operate to reduce the amount of "Kan Shist" at present paid in any individual case.

17. As regards the proposal to allow no jungle to be cut within 50 yards of any garden cultivation or within 50 yards of any hill stream or any spring, I consider that this limit might be most advantageously increased to 100 yards, and that in case of garden cultivation such an extension of limit is necessary to the well being of this kind of cultivation which is the mainstay of the revenue of the taluk.

18. In para 74 of the Superintendent's letter on the revised settlement of this taluk allusion is made to some transfers of villages which may as he states be more advantageously carried out hereafter.

Collection for 1876—77		Rs.	1,12,973
Survey assessment on occupied lands on proposed rates ..		„	1,45,268
	Increase	„	32,295
But from the above increase we have to deduct the estimated remuneration of village officers ..	Rs. 7,400		
The value of inams confirmed	„ 5,647		
District Irrigation Fund	„ 2,235		
			15,282
Which leaves a net increase of State revenue of ..		Rs.	17,013

10. There is moreover a considerable area of Government unoccupied assessed waste land, namely, acres 331 of garden land bearing survey assessment Rs. 2,973, and acres 1,235 of rice land bearing survey assessment Rs. 2,662, a total assessment of Rs. 5,635 on unoccupied waste land some portion of which we may hope to see come into occupation at no distant date to the farther improvement of the Government revenue. The unoccupied assessed dry crop land is of trifling area and assessment.

11. As regards local fund the following is the estimated result of the settlements :—

Half-anna cess realization in 1876—77		Rs.	3,766
One anna local cess		„	9,079
	Increase	„	5,313

12. For the employment of this increase in the local funds there is an ample field in this taluk in making branch lines of road communicating with existing lines which will most amply repay the people for their contribution to this fund.

13. The amount deducted from the gross realizations for the payment of village officers, Rs. 7,400 is of course an additional collection from the people and so far is an addition to their burdens, but on the other hand they are relieved from liability to pay "Aya" to Shanbhogs which is roughly estimated in the Superintendent's 63rd para to amount Rs. 8,000 annually. Such estimates however can only be most roughly approximate, as payment of these dues is everywhere very irregular and exacted much more rigidly from the poorer classes of ryots than from those of any influence.

14. Considering the whole circumstances of this taluk it appears to me that the increase of revenue estimated for may be most justly demanded; we might indeed have pitched rates a little higher, but in a very wild country like this it appeared to me desirable to be most moderate in our demand when systematizing the land revenue assessment.

15. Appended to the Superintendent's report is a separate letter on the subject of the kans of this taluk, the proposals for the management of which I generally concur in. I am aware that the people have endeavoured to set up a claim to proprietary right to the land in kans for which they pay "Kan Shist." I heard a good deal of this when travelling through this taluk three years ago, but such a claim has most certainly no tangible base whatever ; the entry of "Kan Shist" in a ryot's "Warg" or account with Government can cover no more than the right to collect the wild products of the kan. My impression is that the claim to some kind of proprietorship in the land took its origin to a great extent in the people finding that the coffee planters were willing to buy them out of their rights, the asserted extent of which they of course took care to pitch as high as possible. The prohibition of coffee cultivation in kans will have the effect I imagine of much lowering the value of such imaginary claims.

16. The terms proposed for the future management of kans in the 14th para of the Superintendent's letter are I think most fully liberal, but they should in no case be allowed to operate to reduce the amount of "Kan Shist" at present paid in any individual case.

17. As regards the proposal to allow no jungle to be cut within 50 yards of any garden cultivation or within 50 yards of any hill stream or any spring, I consider that this limit might be most advantageously increased to 100 yards, and that in case of garden cultivation such an extension of limit is necessary to the well being of this kind of cultivation which is the mainstay of the revenue of the taluk.

18. In para 74 of the Superintendent's letter on the revised settlement of this taluk allusion is made to some transfers of villages which may as he states be more advantageously carried out hereafter.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 18th March 1880.

19. I shall be obliged by these papers receiving as early consideration as may be convenient; from having miscarried in the post they did not reach me for some twenty days after the date the last letter bears.

From the Offg. Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 26, dated Banavar, 10th January 1879.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the revision of the assessment of the Koppa Taluk of the Kadur District of the Nagar Division.

Boundaries.

2. The taluk under report is situated on the edge of the Western ghats, and is bounded on the north by the Kavaledurga, on the east by the Lakvalli and on the south by the Múdgere Taluks On the western side it marches with the South Canara Collectorate of the Madras Presidency.

Sub-divisions.

3. In this taluk there are in all 442 Villages, which are sub-divided into Magnis as shewn in the following statement:—

No.	Magni.	No. of Government Villages.	No. of Inam Villages.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Koppa	64	...	64
2	Kodnad	54	...	54
3	Baleri	43	...	43
4	Hoskere	33	...	33
5	Hegar	20	...	20
6	Bagunji	95	...	95
7	Hospatna	18	...	18
8	Marvalli	32	...	32
9	Megund	19	...	19
10	Kig	20	...	20
11	Nemar	15	...	15
12	Kerre	22	...	22
13	Hariharpur	3	...	3
14	Bhandgadi	2	...	2
15	Sringeri	...	2	2
	Total... ...	440	2	442

Natural characteristics.

4. It is roughly square in shape with an average length and breadth of about 20 miles; the Sringeri Jahagir occupies a space of about 8 miles by 6 in its very centre, its total area including the Jahagir is according to our survey about 243,304 acres, of which about 28,932 acres are Jahagir and inam land.

5. This taluk is one of the wildest and most picturesque in the whole of the Mysore Province, it is the basin of the Tunga, from where that river rises in the hill of Ganga Múla to where it flows into the Kavaledurga Taluk, a few miles north of Hariharpur; the north side of this basin being comparatively open, the remaining three sides are bounded by massive ranges of hills, *i. e.*, from Ganga Múla running north is the line of the Western ghats, of which the most remarkable hills are those of Shivangiri and Kig, from Ganga Múla west runs a very marked range up to the Kalasa or Múrti Parvat, one of the highest hills in Mysore (5,451 feet), thence the hills trending northward from the boundary of this taluk up to where it joins that of Lakvalli.

6. The western and southern ranges of hills are nearly always bare of trees as regards their summits, and a "Shola" country prevails, as you proceed east the elevation of the tree zone rises until on the eastern frontier of the taluk, the highest hill tops only are devoid of forest.

7. The interior of the basin above described is one succession of hill and valley, the former often of considerable height; the whole of the lower level, except in the south-west corner is, where not cultivated, covered with jungle or heavy scrub.

8. The Tunga river runs through the centre of the taluk, the water-shed being in no part very distant from the river, the hill streams, though very numerous, have not time to become of any size; the Sita and Begar hallas are the largest.

9. Hariharpur, the head-quarters of the Amildar, is situated on the left bank of the Tunga river; though geographically not central, it is perhaps as good a site for the head-quarters as could be selected, considering that the Sringeri Jahagir occupies the whole of the true centre of the taluk.

Rain-fall.

10. Owing to careful registers of rain-fall having been kept for some years past on some of the coffee estates situated far apart, we have a more trustworthy return of it here than we have obtained for taluks previously settled; the detail is shewn in appendix D. and gives an average of 172 inches for the western, and 108 inches for the eastern portions of the taluk.

Climate.

11. The climate is cool and healthy; last year fever was very prevalent here as it was throughout the Malnad, but it was considered a very exceptional season; until the past two years cholera has seldom found its way to this part of the country, but small-pox often of a virulent type is more common.

Soils.

12. The soil is a good red loam whose fertility is yearly renewed by the decomposed vegetable matter which is washed down by the rain from the surrounding forests.

Dry Crops.

13. Of dry crops little or none are grown; a little ragi is produced for home consumption in the high lying "Makki"lands, this is not reaped, but the heads only are picked, and the cattle turned in to eat the straw. A little castor and other oil seeds are grown as a second crop on some of the rice lands.

Wet Crops.

14. The staple wet crop is rice of the usual varieties, a second crop of rice is grown in some villages towards the west, and could be grown in many others were it the custom to do so, sugar-cane is of inferior description and grown in small patches for home use only, the jaggory produced is of too watery a nature to crystallize and is commonly used mixed with water as a drink.

Garden Crops.

15. The staple garden crop is the supari for which the taluk is renowned and the quality of the nut grown in the vicinity of Kalasa is said to be the best produced in Mysore; the best gardens are situated in the south-eastern half of the taluk, besides supari they yield the usual subsidiary crops of plantains, black pepper, betel leaf &c. Cardamoms are a very valuable item, and are largely grown in those gardens where the water supply is ample; they require great and continuous moisture to come to any perfection and thrive best in gardens where the water is perhaps more than desirable for the supari.

Coffee cultivation.

16. During the past few years the cultivation of coffee has made great strides in this part of the Province; ten years ago those of Koppa and Nemmar were I think the only coffee estates under European superintendence in this taluk; at the time of classification (during the hot weather of 1877) there were 14 estates comprising an area of about 3,500 acres, since then so much land has been taken up, that there must be now nearly double that area held by European coffee planters; these estates are or will be shortly brought into a high state of cultivation, whereas the native coffee lands with few exceptions can scarcely be said to be cultivated at all In the year 1877 there were 112 native coffee gardens occupying an area of about 4,500 acres; the total area held on coffee pattas in the whole taluk was a little over 8,000 acres.

Irrigation.

17. In a country where the rainfall alone suffices for rice cultivation, the artificial irrigation resorted to is of the simplest kind; small reservoirs, they can scarcely be called tanks, are formed at the heads of some of the valleys by means of an earthen dam, or the hill streams are diverted and brought under command for the irrigation of the gardens; there are no anicuts across the streams, and wells for agricultural purposes are unknown.

Forests.

18. There is a very large area of forest, but most of it being kan or evergreen jungle, I doubt its producing much revenue, there is very little wild pepper, but in the western jungles cardamoms are found in some places.

19. Many of these forests are held by the garden owners on payment of "Kanshist," there is some doubt as to the exact rights that are included under this tenure; this subject requires too lengthy a notice to be included in this report, I will therefore make it the subject of separate communication which I will forward as soon as possible so that the orders of the Chief Commissioner may be obtained previous to the introduction of the Survey settlement.

Labor and wages.

20. The remarks that have been made on the subjects of labor and wages in the settlement reports of the similarly situated Taluks of Nagar and Kavaledurga refer also to this taluk. I will merely briefly state that the resident laboring population not being sufficient, great numbers of people from both the plains and from below the ghats come here for the seasons during which their services are required. The coffee gardens having few resident laborers depend almost entirely on this foreign supply, the ordinary rate of labor is equivalent to 4 annas a day for a male, from 2 to 3 annas for a female ; part of this is generally paid in grain and part in cash.

Roads.

21. Six years ago there was not a road in the taluk except the line from Koppa to the Agumbi Ghat, and except along this highway not a cart was able to move. Now the country with the exception of the south and west is covered with a net work of roads either made or in course of construction, and carts are coming into common use,—these made roads being of such late constructions, the supplementary roads from the villages to the road are as yet in few cases made, but these will come in due course.

22. Sringeri which is the natural centre of the taluk both in position and as being the head-quarters of the high priest of the Smarta Brahmans, has been selected as the place for all the roads to meet, and should eventually become a place of considerable mercantile importance.

23. At the present moment the roads most used are the old roads to Agumbi and the line from Harihanpur through Bagunji Pettah to Chikmagalur.

24. Cattle are numerous but of a poor description, they are still used to a great extent for the conveyance of produce from the villages to the made roads. Great droves of cattle belonging to Brinjaris and Korchars are often met with generally going to and from Mangalore and the coast, or to and from Chikmagalur.

Markets.

25. There is no mart of any importance in this part of the country, a small weekly market is held at Koppa and there are also a few shops at Hariharpur and Bagunji Pettah. All the real trade is carried on by merchants who buy direct from the land holders at their own farm houses.

Tenure.

26. The "Warg" tenure which obtains throughout the Nagar malnad prevails here. The system and terms of subletting are similar to those previously described in settlement reports of the taluks north of that now under consideration.

Manufactures.

27. As far as I am aware there are no manufactures.

Exports.

28. The exports consist of supari to Bellary, Birur, and Gubbi : cardamoms to Haveri in the Dharwar Districts, and rice to the coast and sometimes to the plains.

Imports.

29. The imports consist of salt, salt-fish, Birmingham and Manchester goods from the coast, and dry grains, tobacco, cattle and cumblies from the plain country.

The return of exports furnished by the Amildar shews for the last 10 years an average of—

Supari	87,500	Maunds.
Cardamoms	700	,,
Black Pepper	700	,,

No return of the imports is obtainable.

Statistics.

30. Abstract of the statistical information collected by our classers is given in the following statement :—

Villages.	Houses.	Population.	Square Miles.	Cattle.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Market Towns.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
442	4,566	21,206	335	25,515	21	4,037	...	

The population gives an average of 63 to the square mile or an average of 471 to the square mile on culturable area only. The number of carts is very small owing to all the export and import trade being carried on by merchants who bring their carts with them from the plains.

13. From this it appears, and our figures in comparison with the Census returns of 1871 seem correct, that this taluk has a larger population per culturable area than we have found to exist in any taluks of Mysore previously settled ; compared with the plain taluks this is owing to the absence of dry crops, to there being scarcely any waste culturable land, and to the whole of the cultivation being that of the more productive rice and garden lands ; the northern malnad taluks already settled were found to have population of about 400 or 425 to the culturable square mile.

32. In the following statements are given details as to the collections during the past 25 years and the prices that have obtained during the past 8 years, information for that period only being available :—

Past collections.

Years.	Total Demand.	Remissions.	Total Collections.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1852—53	1,15,671	15,007	1,00,664	
1853—54	1,16,598	14,702	1,01,896	
1854—55	1,14,541	13,626	1,00,915	
1855—56	1,16,690	15,735	1,00,955	
1856—57	1,15,796	14,932	1,00,864	
1857—58	1,16,104	14,524	1,01,580	
1858—59	1,16,442	14,703	1,01,739	
1859—60	1,16,876	14,476	1,02,400	
1860—61	1,17,834	15,125	1,02,709	
1861—62	1,16,989	14,544	1,02,445	
1862—63	1,16,375	13,700	1,02,675	
1863—64	1,17,335	13,852	1,03,483	
1864—65	1,17,257	13,219	1,04,038	
1865—66	1,17,775	13,029	1,04,746	
1866—67	1,17,187	12,346	1,04,841	
1867—68	1,17,608	12,362	1,05,246	
1868—69	1,16,674	11,929	1,04,745	
1869—70	1,16,754	16,931	99,823	
1870—71	1,13,905	13,938	99,967	
1871—72	1,15,230	13,543	1,01,687	
1872—73	1,15,004	11,808	1,03,196	
1873—74	1,13,452	15,227	98,225	
1874—75	1,13,698	12,085	1,01,613	
1875—76	1,22,204	13,529	1,08,675	
1876—77	1,25,097	12,124	1,12,973	
Five years' average ...	...	...	1,04,936	
Ten years' average ...	...	...	1,03,614	
Twenty years' average ...	...	...	1,03,440	
Twenty-five years' average	...	...	1,02,884	

Year.	Rs. per Khandi of 160 Seers.		Rs. per Maund of 44 Seers.			
	Paddy.	Rice.	Jaggery.	Supari.	Pepper.	Cardamom.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1869—70	4 2 6	11 8 7	2 9	5 11 0	3 7 4	75 0 0
1870—71	4 3 10	12 9 7	2 3 25	5 14 8	3 15 0	100 0 0
1871—72	3 6 4	13 4 2	1 9 1	6 3 8	4 8 8	80 0 0
1872—73	3 11 1	9 11 4	1 11 5	5 13 4	6 9 3	40 0 0
1873—74	3 13 5	10 5 7	2 7 8	4 12 4	7 3 9	40 0 0
1874—75	3 7 6	9 15 9	2 0 1	4 10 7	5 11 3	40 0 0
1875—76	3 12 8	10 13 2	1 15 1	6 4 11	6 2 1	40 0 0
1876—77	5 3 0	17 0 3	2 0 3	6 1 2	5 9 0	40 0 0

Past revenue management.

Vide paras 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 of report quoted.

33. Many of the remarks which I made in my report on the adjoining Taluk of Kavaledurga submitted to you under this Office No. 959 of 18th December 1877, apply also to the taluk now under consideration especially as regards past revenue management, the confusion of villages and their lands, the system of keeping accounts by "Kos" or valleys and the existence of inams in wargs. I will therefore enter on these subjects more briefly than I would have done had that report not already been submitted.

34. We have in our measurement divided the Government portion of the taluk into 440 villages and in so doing adhered as far as possible to the Dejhara of villages furnished to us by the former Amildar, but that official at the same time expressed his inability to furnish any correct list, and now his successor informs me that it is equally impossible to furnish any statement of the yearly collections from any individual village in the whole taluk, in fact the division of this taluk into villages for revenue purposes appears never, or at all events not of late years, to have existed.

35. Geographically villages existed, *i. e.*, portions of land having more or less recognized boundaries, but the revenue accounts were kept by "Kos" or valleys in which the cultivation was situated. As a village often possesses land in two or more valleys and a valley often contains lands belonging, to half a dozen villages, there is no possible means of connecting the accounts of "Kos" with the lands of villages, and the smallest common denomination to which we can reduce these for the sake of comparing old and new results is the "Magni" or old Shekdar's charge. I have therefore been obliged, instead of the comparative statement of village collections usually furnished by us, to substitute comparative statement of magnis as shewn in Appendix A of this report.

36. The taluk consisting of 15 magnis, divided into 440 villages and giving an average revenue of Rs. 1,05,000 is at present divided into 21 Shanbhog's charges. These charges averaging 20 villages and Rs. 5,000 each are too large for an efficient performance of the responsible duties of the office, and during the course of the introduction of the survey settlement a distribution into suitably sized charges will as usual be made ; at the same time I propose to submit proposals for the rectification of the boundaries of villages and by these measures help to put a stop to the unsatisfactory state of revenue accounts referred to in the last few paras.

Inam lands.

37. Inams identical in nature to those of Kavaledurga and described in paras 34 and 38 of my report on that taluk, exist here also, but to a very modified extent their total value is less than Rs. 6,000.

Remarks on remissions

38. On examining the collection statement shown in para 32 above, it will be seen that the collections up to the year 1868-69 varied little year by year and averaged about Rs. 1,03,000. After this year I find some difficulty in accounting for the vicissitudes shewn. No remissions were apparently ever given on account of failure of crops, and the whole amount of remissions are entered under the head of "Sharabaki" &c., *i. e.* permanent remissions.

39. In accordance with Chief Commissioner's Orders No. 5503—153 of 23rd January 1868—69, remissions on the waste lands contained in wargs were first granted for the year 1869—70, they continued to be given up to 1874—75 when they were stopped altogether.

40. How the amount of these remissions was fixed, and on what data they were made to vary from year to year during the interval they were in force, I cannot ascertain, but taking the old "Sharabaki" at Rs. 12,000, about Rs. 5,000 remission was granted for 1869—70; Rs. 2,000 for 1870—71, little or nothing for the two next years, and Rs. 3,000 for 1873—74.

41. The Commissioner, Nagar Division, refers to this subject in paras 114 and 115 of his Annual Report for 1874—75, and to the difficulty, in the absence of sufficient data, of granting relief to the wargdars justly; presumably from this cause these remissions ceased from that year.

Remarks on past collections.

42. In 1875—76 the demand suddenly rose from about Rs. 1,14,000 to Rs. 1,22,000, and to Rs. 1,25,000, the highest on record, during the succeeding year, with a corresponding increase in the collections; in a country where the warg tenure prevails such a sudden increase is unusual. An increased demand for grain, such as prevailed during the last two years under review, actually produced an increase in the area under cultivation, but in a warg country such increase does not usually produce any marked effect on the revenue, but merely the cultivation of the waste portion of the wargs already occupied. It will be noticed that the increase being in the demand as well as in the collections cannot be accounted for by cessation of the temporary remissions referred to in the last para.

43. The Amildar credits the greater portion of the increase of the last two years to the falling in of the leases on favorable terms granted on newly formed gardens (Alwi) and the remainder to waste lands being taken up for cultivation consequent on the high prices caused by famine in the plains; but I am disposed to think that a considerable portion of this increase is due to the opening up of the country by both the new roads and by the measuring and preliminary survey operations, and that cultivated lands which were previously unrecorded have been lately brought to account, 1st, because their existence could no longer remain unknown to the authorities and 2nd, in order that, on the introduction of the survey settlement, titles to land might be established about which there might be some difficulty if previous payments for the same were not on record.

Grouping of villages & maximum rates

44. For the purpose of assessment I propose to divide the taluk into groups with maximum rates as here shewn.

Group.	Number of villages.	Maximum Dry rates.	Maximum rice rates.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
I	143	0 12 0	5 8 0
II	203	0 8 0	5 0 0
III	43	0 8 0	4 8 0
IV	46	0 8 0	4 0 0

In the I group are the villages lying along the high road from Tarikere to Hariharpur and from Hariharpur to Chikmagalur, and which by means of these roads enjoy superior facilities of the conveyance of their produce to market.

45. In the IV group are those villages to the south and west where the country is wild in the extreme, where there are no roads, and means of communication are, and from the nature of the country must remain, as bad as they are anywhere in the whole Mysore Province.

46. The villages intermediate between the 1st and 4th groups are put into the 2nd and 3rd groups in accordance with their respective advantages as regards roads.

47. The rain-fall and climate being everywhere suitable for rice cultivation, I have not taken these points into consideration with regard to the above grouping.

48. For the purpose of regulating the assessment on the garden lands I have been obliged to adopt grouping different to that which I have applied to the rice lands, and have been guided more by the climate, position with regard to ranges of hills, reputation and consequent market value of the supari nut of particular districts, and, garden produce being less bulky than rice, to a comparatively small extent only by the proximity of made-roads ; for the assessment of gardens therefore I have formed the different maguis into groups as follows :—

Maximum rates on garden lands.

Name of Magni.	Maximum Garden Rate.
Bagunji	Rs. 18.
Marvalli	
Hospatna	
Megund	
Koppa	
Kodnad	
Belari	
Hoskere	
Begar	
Kig	
Harihарpur	
Bhandagadi	Rs. 16.
Nemmar	Rs. 14.
Kerre	

49. Under these maximums the assessment on each garden has been fixed as usual on its individual merits.

50. The above rates on rice and garden fit in with those previously sanctioned for the Shimoga District which touch the taluk under report to the north.

51. The effect of adopting these proposals will be I estimate as follows :—

Result of proposed rates on occupied lands.

Group.	No. of Villages.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry crop.			Total.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	149	1,573	24,765	15 11 11	5,441	14,921	2 11 11	138	42	0 4 10	7,152	39,728
II	201	2,912	46,538	15 15 8	11,203	29,956	2 10 9	145	37	0 4 1	14,260	76,531
III	44	633	9,748	15 6 5	2,314	5,776	2 7 11	18	4	0 3 7	2,965	15,528
IV	46	592	8,964	15 2 3	1,821	4,516	2 7 8	5	1	0 3 2	2,418	13,481
4	440	5,710	90,015	15 12 3	20,779	55,169	2 10 6	306	84	0 4 5	26,795	1,45,268

NOTE.—Columns 3, 4, and 5 are filled in here and subsequent forms in accordance with the groups referred to in para 44, and not on those of para 48.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 18th March 1880.

52. The waste cultarable land and its assessment are shewn in the following statement :—

Result of proposed rates on waste lands.

Group.	No. of Villages.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry crop.			Total.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	148	78	634	8 2 1	261	560	2 2 4	45	14	0 5 0	384	1,208
II	203	137	1,222	8 14 8	741	1,620	2 2 11	130	22	0 2 8	1,008	2,864
III	43	78	752	9 10 3	136	283	2 1 4	11	2	0 2 11	225	1,037
IV	46	38	365	9 9 8	97	199	2 0 10	...	...	...	135	564
4	440	331	2,973	8 15 9	1,235	2,662	2 2 6	186	38	0 3 3	1,752	5,673

53. The Inam Superintendent has confirmed inam to the value of Rs. 5,134 (*Vide* appendix B.) which will be disposed of under the provision of Chief Commissioner's No. 8650—196 of 8th January 1878 as soon as possible after the introduction of the survey settlement. I have therefore considered it useless to shew separately the wargs on which these inams exist, but have shewn the whole area as Government and merely provide for the value of the land which will eventually become inam.

Minor inam lands.

There appears to be no service inam land in the taluk.

54. The next statement sums up in one form the total result of the survey valuation, &c., of the whole taluk.

Total result of the whole taluk.

Group.	No. of Villages.	According to Survey.					
		Government occupied.		Government waste.		Total waste & occupied.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	148	7,152	39,728	384	1,208	7,536	40,936
II	203	14,260	76,531	1,008	2,864	15,268	79,395
III	43	2,965	15,528	225	1,037	3,190	16,565
IV	46	2,418	13,481	135	564	2,553	14,045
4	440	26,795	1,45,268	1,752	5,673	28,547	1,50,941
Area of unarable lands, roads, village sites, &c.						185,825	
Area of two Inam Villages						28,932	
Total area of the whole taluk, *i. e.*, 380 square miles						243,304	

Grazing.

55. The realizations on account of grazing and minor items for 1876—77 amounted to Rs. 290 only, and as I would recommend the same liberality being exercised in granting free grazing in this taluk as has already been sanctioned in other Malnad taluks, I will omit this item altogether from present consideration.

Kan shist.

56. The collections for 1876—77 on account of kan shist amounted to Rs. 271 as per margin. The kans will be dealt with in accordance with the orders the Chief Commissioner may be pleased to pass on the subject hereafter. *Vide* para 19 of this report.

Total Demand	...	Rs. 291
Deduct—		
Jari	...	... Rs. 2
Waste	...	... „ 18
		—20
Total Collection		Rs. 271

Local Cess.

57. The ½ anna local cess for 1876—77 produced Rs. 3,766; under the proposed settlement the amount realizable under the one anna rate will be Rs. 9,079.

General estimate.

58. Having now shewn all the old realizations from different sources I will contrast the estimated result of the proposed settlement omitting the items of kan shist and grazing with the collections for 1876—77 :—

	Rs.
Collections for 1876—77 ..	1,12,973
Half anna local cess	3,766
Total under old system..	1,16,739
Survey assessment on occupied lands	1,45,268
One anna local cess	9,079
Total under survey system....	1,54,347

59. Excluding all calculations of separately levied cesses there is thus a gross increase of Rs. 32,295; but to shew the net result as far as Government is concerned, we must deduct the following items :—

		Rs.
Gross increase as shewn above		32,295
Deduct—		
Estimate pay of Village Officers ..	7,400	
Amount to be credited to District Irrigation Fund about	2,235	
Value of Inam confirmed—10 per cent on allocation	5,647	
Total Deduct.... ..	..	15,282
Net increase to Government as compared with collection for 1876—77 ..	..	17,013

District Irigation Fund.

60. In accordance with instructions contained in Chief Commissioner's order No. 5481—347 of 27th October 1874, the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, and I have agreed in consultation that a rate of 3 pies per rupee on the wet assessment will suffice for the wants of this taluk with regard to its probable requirements for irrigation works; this is the same rate as has been applied to the neighbouring Taluks of Nagar, Sagar and Kavaledurga and will produce about Rs. 2,235 as contribution towards the District Irrigation Fund on account of the Government lands.

Pay of Village Officers.

61. Under the scale laid down in Chief Commissioner's order No. 219 of 27th October 1874, I have estimated the pay of the Village Officers at nearly Rs. 10,200. There appears to be no service inam land in their possession, but the Patels are granted remissions to the amount of Rs. 2,369—14—0 yearly and the Shanbhogs get pay to the aggregate amount of Rs. 466—8—0, *i. e.*, about Rs. 1—12—0 each per mensem, so that about Rs. 7,400 will remain to be made good out of the treasury under this head.

Grain payments to Village Officers.

62. The rates at which "Aya" or grain perquisites to Village officers have hitherto been paid are as follows :—

Patels receive nothing.

Shanbhogs receive one khandi of paddy on every ten khandis (Bijvari) of rice cultivation and 10 seers of supari on every 1,000 supari trees.

63. On a rough calculation the total aya paid according to the above scale would equal 1,000 khandis of paddy and 600 maunds of supari of about the value of Rs. 8,000 or more, but the actual payments were irregular and cannot be estimated. Whatever the amount was, it will after the introduction of the survey settlement cease, and the ryots will be relieved of the burden; this should be taken into consideration when comparing the pressure on the cultivators of the new rates as compared with the old.

Remarks on Garden assessment.

64. The increase on the gardens is large as compared with that on the rice lands, but with regard to this it must be remembered that in 1876—77 the Halat on supari was reduced from Rs. 1-4-0 and 0-12-0 to one uniform rate of Rs. 0-12-0 per maund. What amount of relief this reduction in the excise gave to the supari trade it is difficult to say with any accuracy, but it ought to equal nearly half the survey assessment, the whole of the profit on this reduction did not go to the garden owners, but they had a considerable share in it.

65. Opinions as to the gross yield of the supari gardens vary greatly. From the return of exports during the past 10 years given by the Amildar and which must have been taken by him from the "halat returns" we find that the average yearly export of supari is about 87,500 maunds; the survey gives us 5,710 acres of garden of all sort, which, as garden cultivation is constantly extending, would not be less than the average during the same period; from this we gather that the average export of each acre of garden is about 15 maunds of supari and in many gardens there is little or no supari grown. Besides this there is the home consumption, and the long line of ghats bordering on South Canara offers opportunities for smuggling which are not altogether neglected; it is reasonable also to suppose that a certain amount of smuggling goes on in the supari exported to the east.

66. The natives will own to 5 maunds per 100 trees, and in the good gardens 700 bearing trees is below the mark; this would give 35 maunds as the produce of a good garden, but a garden owner will sometimes state that, although his own garden only yields 5 maunds per 100 trees, the gardens at some little distance yield double that quantity; this may be an exaggeration, but taking everything into consideration I am induced to think that Captain Major's estimate (*vide* para 16 of his report attached) of from 30 to 50 maunds is the yield per acre in a fully planted garden is within the mark.

67. Besides the supari the better gardens produce cardamoms and pepper, and all yield plantains, vegetables, &c, for the support of the cultivators and add materially to their value.

68. From consideration of the remarks contained in the last few paras, we get the following figures of the produce and value of an acre of supari gardens and the amount of relief which was experienced from the reduction of the halat in 1871.

As per Amildar's halat return for past 10 years, calculated on the whole occupied garden area of the taluk, whether supari garden or not, ignoring all smuggling and local consumption and irrespective of value of cardamoms, pepper, plantains, &c.	15 maunds per acre at Rs. 5 per maund, Rs. 75.
As per native estimate of 5 maunds per 100 trees on an average garden of 700 bearing trees, ignoring minor produce.	35 maunds at Rs 5 per maund, Rs. 175.
As per Captain Major's estimate *vide* his report attached ignoring minor produce, average.	40 maunds at Rs. 5 per maund, Rs. 200.

69. According to these estimates and supposing $\frac{1}{3}$rds of the gross produce of each garden to be of the superior description of nut, a very low estimate, the reduction of the halat in 1871 referred to in para 64 above gave relief of Rs 5, Rs. 11 or Rs. 13—8, respectively, per acre to all supari gardens.

70. Government has during the past few years spent large sums in the construction of roads and thus opening out the country, and may justly look for a substantial return for this expenditure in the shape of increased revenue.

Comparison of proposed rates with those of other settled Malnad Taluks.

71. It will be noticed on reference to the following statement that the comparatively large increase in the revenue of the taluk is obtained by lower maximum rates than have been applied to any of the Malnad taluks previously settled, and as the crops both rice and garden compare favorably, and the other circumstances of climate, &c., are not very different from those of the Malnad generally, the increase must be considered as due solely to the low and unequal distribution of assessment which has obtained heretofore. Until the Public Works Department opened out this country a few years ago, $\frac{9}{10}$ths of the taluk was to all intents a land unknown to

and unvisited by any European officer and very seldom indeed by any of the higher grades of taluk officials, the whole control of the revenue was in the hands of the Shanbhogs, influential Gaudas and Sutigidars, and it is I think rather creditable to them that they paid the amount of revenue that they did :—

Description of land.	Group.	Koppa.*		Kavaledurga.		Sagar.		Anantapur.		Nagar.	
		Maximum rate.	Average rate.	Maximum rate.	Average rate.	Maximum rate.	Average rate.	Maximum rate.	Average rate.	Maximum rate.	Average rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Garden.	I	18	15 14 0	20	15 2 7	Rs. 25 for the whole.	20	Rs. 22 for the whole.	18 0 2	13	10 11 4
	II	16	15 2 8	18	13 6 3		18		15 14 1	15	10 15 4
	III	14	10 5 8	16	13 2 6		20		10 3 3	15	9 4 0
	IV	...	...	...	...		17		9 8 8	..	...
	V	...	...	...	...		18		...	...	...
	VI	...	...	...	...		15		...	...	...
Rice.	I	5 8 0	2 11 11	6 0 0	2 15 6	6 8 0	3 9 0	6 0 0	3 1 11	5 8 0	2 15 1
	II	5 0 0	2 10 9	5 8 0	2 12 6	6 4 0	3 3 10	5 8 0	2 11 4	5 0 0	2 13 0
	III	4 8 0	2 7 11	5 0 0	2 7 2	6 0 0	3 2 5	5 0 0	2 8 9	4 4 0	2 9 11
	IV	4 0 0	2 7 8	...	...	5 12 0	2 15 5	4 8 0	2 5 9	...	...
	V	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	2 7 8	...	...	...	...
	VI	...	...	...	...	4 12 0	2 4 6	...	...	...	...
Dry crop.	I	0 12 0	0 4 10	1 0 0	0 6 2	1 0 0	0 5 10	1 4 0	0 6 0	0 12 0	0 4 3
	II		0 4 1	0 12 0	0 4 6	...	0 4 9	1 0 0	0 6 2	0 8 0	0 2 5
	III	0 8 0	0 3 7	0 8 0	0 2 11	...	0 5 8	0 12 0	0 6 5	0 8 0	0 1 10
	IV		0 3 2	...	...	0 12 0	0 4 10	...	0 6 7	...	...
	V	...	...	...	...	0 4 8		...	...	...	...
	VI	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 3 0	...	...	...	...

*The average garden rates are here calculated on the garden grouping mentioned in para 48.

List of Inam villages appended.

72. In accordance with instructions contained in para 32 of Chief Commissioner's order No. 12709—Rev. 360 of 14th March 1877, I beg to attach a statement C containing nominal list of all the inam villages contained in the taluk under report.

Proposals for transfer of villages.

73. It will be noticed from the map which accompanies this report that with the exception of the south-east corner the taluk is compact in shape and few alterations in its boundaries are advisable. The small outlying village of Jigalimani might advantageously be transferred to the Lakvalli Taluk, that of Magundi to the Múdgere Taluk, and the isolated group of villages belonging to the latter taluk, shewn as a blank in the map, transferred to Koppa; but these changes could best be made when the Taluks of Múdgere and Lakvalli come under settlement and not now.

Explanation of the difference in the number of villages.

74. The difference in the number of villages shewn by the Amildar in his confessedly only approximately correct list and those shewn by us is so great and inexplicable, that I trust I may be excused making any attempt to reconcile the two. Many of the Amildar's villages had no existence except on paper, others consisted of few acres of land in the heart of another village ; we have reduced this chaos to something like order ; but some more changes and amalgamations will probably be found necessary at the time of settlement, and if so a detail report of such will be made hereafter.

Captain Major's report appended.

75. A short report by Captain Major who superintended the classification of this taluk is attached and will be found to contain detailed information on some points noticed in this report.

76. In conclusion I beg that sanction may be obtained to the proposals contained in this report in time to permit the introduction of the settlement in the month of March next.

APPENDIX A.

Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 442 Villages of the Koppa Taluk of the Kadur District, reported on in Survey Superintendent's letter No. 26, dated 10th January 1879.

Name of Village.	By Survey Accounts.											Past collection on cultivated lands.	Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment.								Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	No. of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
				Govt. Cultivated.				Govt. Waste.					Govt. Cultivated.				Govt. Waste.														
	Total Area.	Inam, Acres.	Unarable.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.		Total Assessment.	Assessment on Garden lands.	Assessment on Rice lands.	Assessment on Dry crop lands.	Total Assessment.	Assessment on Garden lands.	Assessment on Rice lands.	Assessment on Dry crop lands.	Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large Halli Bandis.	Total.				
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Koppa ...	23,119	...	18,960	715	2,927	141	3,783	51	243	82	376	14,483	18,320	11,192	7,590	38	825	300	508	17	1,164	2,628	3,792	6	...	6	2,275	570	582	
Kodnad ...	18,395	...	15,348	606	2,202	35	2,843	29	122	53	204	12,437	14,952	9,389	5,554	10	533	292	228	13	785	1,572	2,357	...	...	...	2,174	485	382	
Belari ...	13,491	...	10,418	570	2,389	19	2,978	37	48	10	95	12,367	15,410	9,010	6,393	7	348	251	96	1	1,095	2,682	3,777	1	3	4	3,006	669	594	
Hoskere ...	19,026	...	15,571	544	2,792	51	3,387	7	36	25	68	12,368	15,638	8,355	7,263	18	127	44	79	4	933	1,803	2,741	5	...	5	2,389	431	457	
Hegar ...	6,154	...	3,150	229	765	3	997	1	4	2	7	4,849	5,924	3,779	2,145	...	18	8	10	...	336	570	906	...	...	...	803	154	165	
Bagunji ...	19,311	...	15,480	1,084	2,536	15	3,635	59	131	6	196	20,620	25,170	18,123	7,045	2	950	674	274	2	992	2,215	3,207	...	...	...	2,576	587	501	
Hospatna ...	21,488	...	19,177	216	1,750	11	1,977	11	321	...	332	4,829	8,377	3,397	4,978	2	850	74	776	...	684	1,160	1,744	...	...	...	1,605	310	293	
Murvalli ...	8,151	...	6,877	492	668	2	1,162	54	58	...	112	6,528	9,486	7,822	1,674	...	625	498	127	...	342	630	1,172	...	...	...	1,095	233	168	
Megund ...	17,124	...	15,464	391	1,081	8	1,480	66	110	4	180	6,641	8,813	6,233	2,577	3	907	697	209	1	391	817	1,208	...	...	...	1,266	302	191	
Kig ...	14,714	...	12,549	371	1,688	13	2,072	6	84	3	93	8,065	10,296	5,650	4,644	2	229	45	184	...	807	1,529	2,336	4	...	4	1,983	388	394	
Nemmar ...	17,417	...	16,477	211	718	7	936	4	...	...	4	4,460	5,032	3,201	1,859	2	57	57	...	...	273	472	745	2	...	2	929	182	131	
Kerre ...	34,324	...	33,561	87	597	1	685	6	72	...	78	1,809	2,189	901	1,598	...	191	33	158	..	218	399	617	...	...	...	465	103	87	
Hariharpur ...	396	...	286	23	81	...	104	...	6	...	6	1,593	630	405	225	...	13	...	13	...	59	122	181	...	...	...	212	19	29	
Bhandgadi ...	3,264	...	2,507	171	585	...	756	...	...	1	1	1,721	4,191	2,559	1,632	...	...	...	...	...	236	476	732	...	...	...	553	131	128	
Sringeri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	214,372	...	185,825	5,710	20,779	306	26,795	331	1,245	186	1,752	1,12,973	1,45,268	90,015	55,169	84	5,673	2,973	2,662	38	8,240	17,275	25,515	18	3	21	21,206	4,566	4,037	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 18th March 1880.

APPENDIX B.

Statement shewing the value of Inams which will have to be allocated in the Koppa Taluk under the provisions of Chief Commissioner's Order No. 8650—196 of 8th January 1878.

Number.	Name of Magni.	Value of Shist confirmed by Inam Department in rupees.	Add 10 per cent.	Total Value of Inam which will be continued as far as practicable.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Koppa	1,361	136	1,497
2	Kodnad	...	...	...
3	Belari	1,186	119	1,305
4	Hoskere	846	84	930
5	Heggar	...	...	...
6	Bagunji	874	87	961
7	Hospatna	...	...	...
8	Murvalli	...	...	...
9	Megund	449	45	494
10	Kigga	418	42	460
11	Nemmar	...	...	..
12	Kerre	...	...	...
13	Harihurpur	...	...	...
14	Bhandgadi	...	...	...
15	Sringeri	...	...	...
15	Total.....	5,134	513	5,647

APPENDIX C.

Statement shewing the Inam villages in the Koppa Taluk of the Kadur District, reported on in Survey Superintendent's No. 26 of 10th January 1879.

No.	Village.	Description of Inam.	How disposed of by the Survey.
1	2	3	4
1	Sirikardi	Sarvamanya	Valuation Survey.
2	Sringeri Shime ...	Do	Not measured at all.

From the Offg. Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 27, dated Banavar, 10th January 1879.

In para 56 of my report No. 26 of 10th instant to your address on the subject of the revision of assessment of the Koppa Taluk of the Nagar Division, I referred only briefly to the subject of kans and the tenure on which they were held in that taluk, as the subject appeared too lengthy to be therein included; I have now the honor to enter on this question in detail with a view to the Chief Commissioner's orders being obtained as to how they should be dealt with in the approaching survey settlement.

2. Almost the whole of the Koppa Taluk with the exception of the parts assessed by us as cultivated or culturable, is covered more or less with jungle, principally evergreen, but in some cases deciduous, and in some grass and scrub; the evergreen jungles differ from the "Kans" of Sorab and the other northern settled taluks in that they produce comparatively little pepper; part

of this jungle is supposed to be "Sopina Byana" referred to in para 13 below, but as the boundaries between "Sopina Byana" and the other jungle are generally imaginary, it may, as far as this report is concerned, be considered part of the jungle.

3. Throughout the greater portion of the taluk certain wargdars have included in their present assessment an item called "Kan-shist" on account of which they claim the right to collect pepper, wax and other forest produce, to draw toddy from the "Byan" trees, to cut timber for household purposes, and especially the right to cut green boughs and collect leaves for manure for their garden and rice lands on the whole of the jungle lands within their village boundaries. They maintain that in the same way as they hold cultivated lands they have a proprietary right over their jungles as long as they continue to pay the Government assessment, but do not I believe in any way dispute the liability to the present assessment being revised. They may not cultivate the land or grow coffee therein without obtaining "Patta" for the same.

4. In the country to the west I believe "Kan-shist" is not paid.

5. The imposition of "Kan-shist" is of long standing and is stated to have been fixed originally by Shivappa Naik.

6. Until the last few years no one had any interest in these jungles except the wargdars, and their claims were never brought to notice, but since the cultivation of coffee has commenced in this taluk, a value has been given to these jungles which they never possessed before, and the claims of the wargdars have often clashed with the interests of coffee planters desirous of obtaining jungles for coffee cultivation. Any jungle applied for for coffee was immediately claimed as some one's "Kan-shist" land, difficulties were thrown in the way of the applicant and the claimant generally had to be bought out before the planter was put in possession of the land by Government. In an apparently isolated case brought to my notice the planter continues to pay the Kan-shist imposed on the jungle granted to him.

7. I looked at some of the "Pattas" of wargdars of the Koppa Taluk and found them to shew :—

Garden land so many dayas ..	= Rs.	0	0	0
Rice land so many kandis .	= Rs.	0	0	0
Kan-shist	= Rs.	0	0	0
Total...	Rs.	0	0	0

8. The amount of Kan-shist was generally very small, often a few annas only, no area or definition of the extent or boundaries of the land to which it applied was ever given, and consequently the wargdars claim on account of it all the uncultivated land within the village boundaries.

9. The total Kan-shist in Koppa is shewn in the taluk records to be for the year 1876—77 as follows, and these items have varied imperceptibly during the past 20 years :—

Jari . .	Rs.	1	10	6
Nasht	„	0	0	0
Waste	„	18	2	7
Collections	„	217	14	9
Total...		290	11	10

10. The claims of the wargdars with reference to these jungles have been stretched to the utmost principally I think on the following grounds—

1*st.* That they might get as much benefit to themselves as possible by selling the right claimed by them to coffee planters.

2*nd.* Unwillingness to have their jungles destroyed, because it lessens their supply of leaf manure, dries up the springs which feed these gardens and generally reduces their water supply.

3*rd.* By claiming the land as their own to keep the planters away, as the Malnad people prefer living a quiet retired life.

11. When land is taken up for coffee cultivation, the immediate result is the felling of the whole forest except a few trees left for shade ; whether such destruction of forest does dry up the springs and reduce the water supply has often been disputed, but the mass of evidence is that it does so, and Government are now in various parts of India exerting themselves to re-clothe the hills with the forest of which they have been denuded by the reckless cutting of previous years.

12. Considering the nominal amount of the past payments, compared with the extent of the claims, and that no particular land is even mentioned as that for which the payment is made,

I think that the claim of the payers of kan-shist to a proprietary right to all the jungles in their villages cannot be considered good, and that there is no reason why Government, if it thinks fit to do so, should not remit the rent and resume the land as suggested by the Commissioner, Nagar Division, in para 64 of his Annual Report for the year 1875—76.

13. A certain quantity of jungle is absolutely necessary to the cultivators for the purpose of obtaining green boughs and leaves for manuring both their rice and garden lands, and such jungles locally called "Sopina Byan" or "Sopina Betta" are apportioned by us to each village, free of assessment, at the time of the introduction of the Survey settlement; but the indirect requirements of the ryots go beyond this, shelter from the wind is one of the first requisites for successful garden cultivation, and preservation of the springs and water supply is necessary not only for the cultivation in the immediate neighbourhood but on general grounds for the whole country.

14. The question therefore resolves itself into—

A. Under what terms and rates and to what extent should jungles (other than Sopina Byan) be continued to those who have previously paid "Kan-shist" and thus hold a presumptive right to the jungles?

B. What jungles shall be preserved in their primeval condition?

C. What jungles shall be available for coffee cultivation on application for the same?

15. With regard to A, I would propose that all jungles in the taluk, except Sopina Betta and those already held on coffee patta, be assessed at rates similar to those sanctioned for the Nagar Taluk (*vide* Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 86 of 2nd July 1878) viz., about one anna per acre and offered at that rate to the present payers of kan-shist, their rights, should they accept the rate, to be similar to those sanctioned for the Nagar Taluk; should the land be required by Government for the purpose of giving the same out on coffee patta to any applicant or for any other reason, the tenant to be liable to be ousted summarily and 3 years assessment of the land so resumed to be paid him from the treasury in compensation for his loss of tenure.

16. All assessed kans which the kan-shist payer refuses to take up on revised assessment referred to in last para, to have the assessment struck off, and as well as all other unoccupied jungles to be sold by public auction yearly as regards their forest produce.

17. As regards B I would propose that no jungle be allowed to be cut within 50 yards of any garden cultivation or within 50 yards of the banks of any hill stream or within 50 yards of any spring.

The latter proposition I have taken from Notification by Government of India No. 588 F. of 8th June 1878, administration of forests in Mysore, published at page 170 of *Mysore Gazette* of 29th June 1878.

18. As to what other measures should be taken generally for the preservation of the forests I would suggest reference to the Conservator of Forests.

19. As regards C each case of application must I think be dealt with on its own merits—subject to the orders that may be passed on the questions A and B.

20. I beg to attach copy of letter No. 155 of 21st June 1878 from Commissioner, Nagar Division, on the above subject.

P. S.—Since writing the above report, Chief Commissioner's order No. 2209-11—323 of 18th October 1878 giving instructions that, in compliance with letter from the Government of India No 968 of 25th September 1878, the cultivation of coffee in kans is prohibited, has been received from which it appears that the preservation of forest generally is considered to be of primary importance.

From the Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Mysore, No. 155—55, dated Shimoga, 21st June 1878.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 400, dated 7th instant, forwarding a printed copy of the classing officer's report on the Koppa Taluk.

2. With reference to the 15th para of this report I conclude that the question of kan-shist in its relations to jungles suitable for coffee cultivation will be finally determined at the time of settlement.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 18th March 1880.

3. At present Revenue Officers deal with each case according to its apparent requirements and this no doubt must always be done. But it has yet to be decided by experienced and scientific enquirers on the spot whether any further coffee operations on an extended scale can be carried on without detriment to the existing rice and supari cultivation, and if so under what conditions.

4. The wargdar's own idea of his requirements will be of little value if it is confined to a calculation of the extent of forest necessary to yield him leaf manure for his rice fields or even to preserve his springs (if indeed the retention of a patch of forest at its source does preserve a spring.)

5. The question will have to be decided on general and broader principles connected with climate and the retention of moisture in the soil, and in the air in and about the valuable supari gardens during the prolonged dry seasons which too frequently occur.

From the Acting Commissioner, Nagar Division, To the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, No. 716, dated Camp Chitaldroog, 21st February 1879.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 29, dated 10th ultimo, forwarding for opinion a copy of the Survey report on the Koppa Taluk.

2. The Deputy Commissioner, to whom a copy of the report had been sent, has expressed his concurrence with the rates proposed.

3. The taluk is similar in almost all respects to Kavaledurga which has been lately settled; the only difference in my opinion being (1) that Tirthahalli, the head-quarters of the latter, commands a greater amount of trade than Hariharpur or Sringeri, and (2) that the road connecting Koppa with the Maidan taluks presents, during several months of the year, obstacles in the unbridged Tunga and Bhadra rivers.

4. These circumstances have, I believe, received consideration, though not specially mentioned in the report. The proposed maximum wet, dry and garden rates are lower than those adopted in almost all other Malnad taluks.

5. This, I observe, is also the case with the average rates of dry and wet lands. But those of garden lands, especially in the 2nd group, are higher than those imposed on the corresponding groups in Kavaledurga and Nagar. The cause of such difference has not been expressly explained, but it is presumed that it may be due to the soil being generally superior in quality to that of Kavaledurga and the superiority of the supari produced seems to bear this conclusion out.

6. For these reasons the rates proposed appear to me to be fair, and I would recommend their adoption.

7. The formation of villages, as proposed, is a difficult task, but is absolutely necessary to ensure the accounts being properly written up.

8. The question of dealing with kans has been already decided.

9. The original enclosure is herewith returned.

No. 6749-59—R. 1183, DATED BANGALORE, 18TH MARCH 1880.

ORDER THEREON.—The introduction of the survey rates into the Koppa Taluk having already been sanctioned, the papers above read are recorded.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner in Mysore.
" Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.
" Deputy Commissioners of other Districts for information.
" Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 22nd March 1880.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Revenue Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 54, dated Poona, 20th January 1880.

I have the honor to forward the appended letter* from the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, and accompanying correspondence proposing revised rates of assessment for the Lakvalli Taluk of the Kadur District of the Nagar Division.

*No. 1127 of 24th December 1879.

2. Preliminary to the drawing up of this report the rates of assessment to be imposed were as usual fully discussed by the Superintendent and myself and the proposals now made have therefore my entire concurrence.

3. This taluk is generally of a very jungly nature and especially so in the north-west and south-east portions. It is not at all healthy in parts. The rain-fall is generally abundant and certain. The returns of annual rain-fall given from the Amildar's returns in para 9 of the Superintendent's report are I consider of very doubtful accuracy, the true average even at Yedahalli, the Amildar's station, must be in my opinion above that given which is shewn as about 50 inches, and in the western and southern parts of the taluk the average must be very considerably over that amount.

4. The total area of this taluk is 488 square miles and the total population is shewn as 15,848 souls or about 32 to the square mile, but these figures give a somewhat deceptive idea of the population of this tract. In fact the total area of occupied and waste arable land is shewn to be but 35,109 acres or 54½ square miles, so that the arable area is but one-ninth of the whole, the remainder being for the most part hills and forests. Thus the population is to the arable area about 290 to the square mile, by no means a light average.

5. The cultivation of this taluk is essentially of the Malnad character, some sugar-cane, rice, areca or supari nut and coffee in the southern part. The dry crop cultivation is of the usual Malnad description and is comparatively of small amount and value, except in the extreme north-east of the taluk which is contiguous to plainer country.

6. In made-roads the taluk generally is rather deficient, those which exist being confined to the northern portion which has good outlets for wheeled traffic by the road from the Agumbi Ghat and Koppa to Tarikere which passes through the northern half of the taluk and is a good deal used. There is also a cross road from Yedahalli which joins into the Shimoga and Agumbi Ghat road at Mandagadde on the opposite bank of the Tunga river, across which there is a reasonably good ford during the fair season. This road did not appear to be very much used when I was over it three years back. There is no want of country tracks available for pack bullock carriage, which is much used all over the taluk. It is clear that the northern half of the taluk permeated by the Koppa and Tarikere road is much the most favored in facilities of communication with great markets.

7. The people appear to be generally in good condition, as indeed the people of the Malnad generally are in consequence of their ordinarily certain and abundant rain-fall and the valuable exportable products of such tracts, notwithstanding the alloy of a certain degree of unhealthiness ordinarily attaching to jungly country.

8. Para 23 of the Superintendent's report gives the chief revenue statistics of this taluk for the past 25 years. In the first year the collections were Rs. 30,663 which gradually rose with some fluctuations to Rs. 41,646. This is really the only portion of the return to which implicit faith can be attached. The areas shewn as having been under occupation in each year being bijvari are of the most vague and uncertain character. Para 27 of the Superintendent's report shews how impossible it is to effect any conversion of bijvari asserted areas into acres, the bijvari converted into acres on the asserted proportions amounting to acres 6,920, while the actual acres by the survey amounted to 20,271. As has been often pointed out bijvari has no connection with area excepting that a bijvari unit means that area which was supposed to be of a certain productive value, and therefore varied in good and bad land. Practically all knowledge of bijavari areas has long passed away and the use of them is confined to entries in the accounts.

9. The statement of prices given in the table at para 23 of the Superintendent's report, derived of course from returns supplied by the Amildar, can only be looked upon as approximate in any but the immediate recent years. It is absurd to suppose that, as shewn, prices identically the same ranged without change year after year. The prices of 1876—77 and 1877—78, the famine years, must be considered to be quite exceptional. As regards the general comparative range and tendency of prices the return may be of fair approximate value, a rise of the price of rice and ragi to the extent of between 100 and 200 per cent may be reckoned as having occurred in the last 25 years and to about half that extent in the prices of supari and coffee.

10. Some extension of cultivation must have occurred in the last 25 years though we have no means of ascertaining the amount. Considering the undoubted great rise in the average range

of prices, had the cultivated area of 1854—55 even remained unchanged and unincreased up to the present day, which it certainly has not, it is clear that the realized revenue of 1878—79 Rs. 41,646 must have pressed very much more lightly on the taluk than the Rs. 30,663 of 1854—55.

11. The old assessment was clearly exceedingly unequal in its pressure, this is plainly shewn by the statement at para 28 of the Superintendent's report shewing the average rate according to the old assessment and that by the survey assessment for certain villages ; many more instances of a similar nature to which might be given.

12. The proposed grouping of villages for different maximum rates of assessment according to the estimate of their relative advantages of situation, with the maximum rates proposed, is shewn in the Superintendent's 29th para. Thus land of the same class according to simple soil and water classification situated in villages in two different groups will be assessed at a rate varying in the same proportion as the maximum rate of each of the two groups in which the two villages are comprised. The rates proposed are in accordance with those already imposed in adjacent settled taluks.

13. The estimated effect of the imposition of the proposed rates of assessment on the Government lands occupied in 1878—79 is shewn in para 31 of the Superintendent's report, and the general results in comparison with realizations of the old assessment for 1878—79 are shewn in para 35. The realizations under the old assessment being Rs. 41,646 and under the survey assessment on the same land Rs. 47,728, from which however some material deductions have to be made.

14. The net increase of assessment resulting from the settlement and on the figures above shewn is Rs. 6,082, from which has first to be deducted Rs. 3,000 required for the remuneration of the village officers, the whole of whose receipts from levies in kind will cease, and the cultivators be so far relieved. This leaves the net increase from the settlement at Rs. 3,082. Next we must allow for some resignation of land which has been pointed out as occupied and so recorded by the survey, but which has never been cultivated or in fact really occupied. It will not be too much to take Rs. 1,000 as the possible amount of such land. This leaves the net increase of revenue at about Rs. 2,000 on the occupied area. Rupees 1,706 will require to be deducted from the State receipts as the contribution to irrigation cess which nearly absorbs the whole of the remainder of the estimated increase of revenue.

15. The half anna local cess in 1878—79 produced Rs. 1,468. The future one anna cess will produce Rs. 3,251 on both Government and inam lands. This should enable something material to be done in opening out the taluk if spent in an economical manner on clearing lines of road.

16. So far there appears no expectation of any material increase of revenue from this taluk. But the unoccupied assessment waste is of considerable area and value as shewn in para 33 of the Superintendent's report, namely garden land acres 72 bearing survey assessment Rs. 374 ; rice land Rs. 14,299 comprising acres 7,734 ; dry crop land acres 4,898 bearing assessment Rs. 2,296. In the rice land it is probable that some increase of occupied area may be looked for. There is not room for much in the unoccupied garden land. Little increase can be expected in the dry crop land. On the whole I should expect that in the course of two or three years, if seasons turn out well, that some material increase of revenue may be obtained from the occupation of the assessed waste.

17. It is plain that the large proportionate area of unoccupied waste indicated the necessity of great moderation in the rates of assessment, and instead of attempting to increase the revenue on the occupied area, to look to the occupation of the assessed waste for a future increase and this in my opinion we may justly do.

18. I shall be obliged by these papers receiving as early attention as may be convenient.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, No. 1127, dated Bangalore, 24th December 1879.

I have the honor to submit the following proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Lakvalli Taluk of the Kadur District of the Nagar Division.

2. Appended is a report on the taluk by Major Rutherfurd, who was in charge of classing operations, together with a sketch map in illustration of the present report.

3. The Lakvalli Taluk comprises the following Magnis or ancient sub-divisions :—

No.	Name of Magni.	No. of Government Villages.	No. of Inam Villages.	Kavals.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Yedahalli	33	...	...	33
2	Danvasa	26	...	...	26
3	Kodnad	26	...	1	27
4	Simsha	33	...	...	33
5	Sittur	24	...	...	24
6	Hattur	25	...	...	25
7	Madbur	28	...	...	28
8	Konanakere	8	...	...	8
9	Ravur	31	...	...	31
10	Naglapur	22	...	...	22
11	Hipla	31	..	...	31
12	Kalvasi	23	...	...	23
13	Wagadi	30	...	...	30
14	Haravari	5	..	...	5
15	Bale	48	...	...	48
16	Hebbe	1	...	...	1
17	Lakvalli	48	...	1	49
	Total.....	442	...	2	444

4. The taluk under report forms the undivided charge of an Amildar, whose station is at Yedahalli, an important town very conveniently situated near the centre, and in the most populous part of the taluk.

5. In para 2 of his report Major Rutherfurd notes in detail the territorial limits of this taluk, but its physical position and conformation require special notice. Broadly speaking the Taluk of Lakvalli may be said to lie between the Bababudan hills and Koppa. The Hipla Magni and the greater portion of the Kalvasi Magni constitute the well known Jagar valley, which has the reputation of being very unhealthy. This valley, which forms a most startling feature in the conformation of the taluk, may be described as the crater of the Chandradrona or Bababudan hills which almost entirely encircle it in the form of a horse shoe. Nature has done her utmost to cut off this tract from external communication. The only natural outlet is at the heel of the horse shoe of hills near Hebbe, but even here the Bhadra river which flows through the whole length of the taluk from south to north, forms yet another barrier, for at least some months in the year, before the level country is reached.

6. Once the Bhadra river is crossed from the Jagar valley side, the most level and in every way the most thriving part of the taluk is reached. The advantages which this part possesses may perhaps somewhat decrease on proceeding westward, but of the tract of country to the west of the Bhadra river, it may be confidently stated that not only is it more free from natural impediments to communication and trade but much more has been done towards surmounting such obstacles as do exist, than in the country to the east of the river.

7. The Tunga river skirts the taluk for a few miles on its north-western boundary.

8. A marked feature of the country consists in the heavy forests which occupy the north-eastern portion of the taluk and, it may be added, both banks of the river.

Forests. Kavals.

A large State-forest in extent about 35 square miles has been demarcated almost immediately south of the village of Lakvalli, while contiguous to this forest are two Amrut Mahal kavals bearing the names of Pauchahunshi and Kundur respectively, and occupying about 15 square miles. This large tract of, so to speak, reserved country breaks up the compactness and accessibility of the taluk to a very great extent. The forests of Lakvalli are generally speaking of a much heavier and unbroken character than in the Malnad taluks bordering it on the west, the soil being deeper with less laterite. Kans or evergreen forests are to be found to some extent, but few of them are "Shist" paying.

Rain-fall. 9. The return of rainfall as furnished by the Amildar is as follows :—

Years.	Inches.	Cents.
1869—70	33	78
1870—71	24	28
1871—72	37	20
1872—73	72	73
1873—74	53	92
1874—75	73	64
1875—76	75	76
1876—77	34	66
1877—78	53	22
1878—79	37	50

giving an average for the 10 years of about 50 inches. This seems to me to be somewhat below the actual rain-fall which however is very unequally distributed being heaviest to the south-west decreasing gradually towards the north until in the Lakvalli Magni it is not more than 30 to 40 inches.

Climate. 10. Major Rutherfurd describes the climate as on the whole favorable. I should except from this description the eastern and south-eastern portions of the taluk which I believe to be unhealthy, certainly they have the reputation of being so.

Soils and productions—Rice. 11. Lakvalli with the exception of the Magni of the same name is almost a purely Malnad taluk and we consequently find that rice is the staple crop. Even in the Lakvalli Magni rice is very much more cultivated than dry crops. The soils throughout the taluk are generally poor, being of a light and, in places, very sandy description. In the central portion of the taluk the soils are considered more suitable for rice cultivation than elsewhere. The Deputy Commissioner in para 13 of his letter No. 789 of the 23rd August 1879, describes the existence of "Jaag" or marshy lands. The truth I imagine to be that in the sparsely populated parts of the taluk a good many of these marshy lands have fallen into their present state from neglect and imperfect drainage. On the whole the rice lands vary little in intrinsic value throughout this taluk although the means and sources of irrigation are widely different. The best soils are those under dry crops in the Lakvalli Magni.

Gardens. 12. There are areca-nut gardens, more or less, in all the central and western Magnis, the chief being Situr, Katur, Simsha, Madbur, Konkeri, Wagadi and Haravari. In the Jagar valley there are absolutely no areca-nut gardens at all. The gardens of this taluk are in my opinion inferior to those of the Malnad taluks to the west. The classing returns shew many of them to be neglected and falling to decay. Areca gardens in the south-west, the best part of the taluk for this produce, are still highly cultivated and well stocked in many instances, but unfortunately, even here neglected gardens are not uncommon. In only the very best gardens are cardamoms grown. Coffee is not unfrequently put down in these gardens.

Dry crops. 13. Dry crops are taken chiefly in the Lakvalli Magni and in the "Tattin Hakkal" lands generally, but the total extent under this cultivation is very insignificant. On the whole dry crop lands are not much prized excepting as an accompaniment to the rice lands. The produce is all used for home consumption. There may be a small export of dry grain from the Lakvalli Magni, but certainly not from any other portion of the taluk.

Coffee gardens. 14. The cultivation of coffee in this taluk dates from very early times, if indeed it is not the first place into which it was introduced in Mysore. Mr. Stokes in his report on the Nagar Division, mentions that one of the Bababudan Calenders introduced the coffee-plant from Arabia. Coffee is cultivated in considerable abundance and of good quality. Many of the estates are no doubt neglected, but on the whole the produce must be considerable. About 33,000 acres have been measured off as coffee estates and gardens, of which at present it is premature to attempt to calculate the area actually under coffee. The Magnis in which coffee is chiefly cultivated are Hipla and Kalvasi constituting the Jagar valley ; next in importance in this respect come Kodnad and Simsha. There is no Magni in which coffee is not cultivated more or less. Of the whole area however, of 33,000 acres, no less than 22,356 acres are in Hipla and 3,162 acres in Kalvasi. The Jagar valley therefore is evidently well adapted to the growth of coffee, and contains about five-sixths of the whole area under that cultivation.

Irrigation. 15. As I before remarked the intrinsic value of the soils in this taluk is pretty uniform, but the mens and sources of irrigation are very different in the various divisions of the taluk. As is always the case in Mysore, the open country near Lakvalli is well supplied with tanks from which the water for irrigation is chiefly drawn. In the Malnad portion there are comparatively few tanks, hill streams supplying the ir

place. Major Rutherfurd enumerates the principal channels drawn from hill-streams in Appendix A to his report. In some parts of the taluk, in the most hilly tracts, the water supply is sufficient for a double crop of rice annually. Some of these double crop lands are in the Jagar valley.

Roads.

16. The principal road is from Tarikere, through Lakvalli and Yedahalli to Koppa. From Yedahalli a Local Fund road leads westward and joins the main road from Shimoga to Tirthahalli. I believe that it was, not long ago, contemplated to carry a road into the Jagar valley from Chikmagalur, but I am given to understand that but little progress has been made towards this object. At present the produce of the Jagar valley, chiefly coffee, is carried by coolies and pack-bullocks to Chikmagalur through Attigundi. Bullock tracks and cross country roads are numerous, but wheeled traffic is carried on only on the roads above mentioned.

Markets.

17. There are no fixed markets within the confines of the taluk. The produce of the garden and rice lands is exported, the former to Birur and towards Bellary, the latter to the open country towards Kadur and Banavar and by the road from Yedahalli westwards towards Shimoga. I am surprised at the total absence of fixed markets, but there is no doubt that merchants visit the taluk freely and that a good deal of trade is carried on, to judge from the number of carts using the Tarikere-Koppa and Yedahalli-Mandagadde roads.

Exports and Imports.

18. Regarding exports and imports no reliable data are forthcoming. We can form some estimate of the exports from the area under cultivation, but in the absence of systematically kept returns it can serve no useful purpose to hazard any estimate. There is about one acre of cultivated rice to each inhabitant in the taluk, besides arecanut and dry cultivation. It may therefore be assumed that the exports are considerable. The articles of import and export are enumerated in para 15 of Major Rutherfurd's report. Taking the average of the last ten years and judging by the halat collected on coffee, the annual export would be about 9,000 maunds which appears to me far short of the truth. Judging in the same way of supari about 9,000 maunds are exported, and this latter estimate I am more inclined to consider correct.

Condition of the people.

19. A consideration of the statistics collected during classification as below given may throw some light upon the condition of the people and the resources of the taluk generally :—

Villages.	Houses.	Population.	Square miles.	Cattle.	Carts.			Ploughs.
					Small.	Large.	Total.	
442	3,615	15,848	488	22,339	180	95	275	3,164

In the first place Lakvalli is the most sparsely populated taluk we have as yet had to deal with, there being only 15,848 souls to 488 square miles, or about 32 to the square mile. The area of the State-forest and of the two Amrut Mahal kavals amounts to 50 square miles. Excluding this from our calculations we still have only about 36 to the square mile. The population is very unequally distributed, the bulk being in the centre of the taluk on either side of the main high road, while the Hipla and Kalvasi Magnis and the south-eastern parts generally are inhabited by a very small and widely scattered population. On the arable area the population is about 305 and on the cultivated area about 495 to the square mile. Allowance must also be made for a considerable moving population including the laborers who annually visit the taluk from below the ghats, the laborers on the coffee estates, and the "Kwate Gaudaru" from Sorab and Sagar alluded to by Major Rutherfurd in para 14.

The number of carts, from a comparative point of view, with reference to other Malnad taluks is large. The number of cattle and ploughs shews nothing abnormal.

20. On the subject of the general condition of the people I would invite attention to paras 26 and 28 of Major Rutherfurd's report, which, although at first sight apparently somewhat conflicting, in reality point to the simple fact that the Malnad outlying villages compare unfavorably with the rest of the taluk in the matter of procuring labor. The great attraction must of course be at first towards the opened up and populous tracts, and I have no doubt the Malnad wargdars often experience great difficulty in procuring labor, but quite as frequently I believe they are un-

willing to pay for it. The disadvantages of the Malnad no doubt are very serious, and every allowance must be made for them. My own opinion is that the people of this taluk are in fairly good circumstances. Its natural resources are undoubtedly great, and improved means of communication cannot fail to secure for it a prosperous future. It will be observed from the sequel of this report how largely I have admitted the consideration of the existing means of communication and natural difficulties into my calculations in distributing the proposed assessment.

The Deputy Commissioner in his letter No. 789 does not give any unqualified and direct opinion regarding the condition of the people, but from paras 22 and 23, with which he concludes his letter, he is evidently of opinion that the present assessment sits very lightly on the taluk.

21. The subjects of tenure, rates and subletting terms are very fully treated by Major Rutherfurd in paras 11 to 13 and need not be further entered into by me. I shall have to touch again upon the subject of rates, but as regards subletting I would merely remark that the terms, if correctly stated, are more favorable to the subtenant than in most Malnad taluks.

Tenure.

22. I now come to the more immediate object of this report and will, as a preliminary step, shew in the subjoined statement, how the taluk has been divided up by the Survey. No less than about 89 per cent of the whole area is unarable. The arable area is 11 per cent, while the cultivated area represents only a little over 7 per cent of the whole. The unarable is composed almost entirely of forest tracts :—

Description of land.	Acres of Government land.		Acres of Alienated land.		Total.		Grand Total, occupied and waste.
	Occupied.	Waste.	Occupied.	Waste.	Occupied.	Waste.	
Dry crop	4,316	4,898	504	...	4,820	4,898	9,718
Rice	15,223	7,734	1,619	...	16,842	7,734	24,576
Garden	732	72	11	..	743	72	815
	20,271	12,704	2,134	...	22,405	12,704	35,109
Unculturable including roads, village sites, tanks, &c.							2,45,198
State-forests							22,508
Amrut Mahal Kavals							9,462
						Grand Total.....	3,12,277

23. The next statement exhibits the collections for the last 25 years, incorporated with the same statement are the prices prevailing during the same year :—

Year.	Bijvari.	Kaval.	Remissions.	Actual Collections.	Seers for one Rupee.		Price per Maund.		
					Rice.	Ragi.	Supari.	Cardamoms.	Coffee.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1854—55	9,159	32,219	1,556	30,663	54	48	3 0 0	20	2 12 0
1855—56	9,216	32,068	1,436	30,632	54	48	2 12 0	18	2 12 0
1856—57	9,248	32,609	1,332	31,277	54	48	3 0 0	24	3 0 0
1857—58	9,423	32,903	1,437	31,466	35	40	4 0 0	25	3 0 0
1858—59	9,582	33,726	1,815	31,911	30	32	4 4 0	34	3 4 0
1859—60	9,805	35,025	1,957	33,068	25	30	4 12 0	40	3 8 0
1860—61	10,013	35,747	2,157	33,590	24	28	5 0 0	40	4 0 0
1861—62	10,036	36,516	2,564	33,952	24	28	5 0 0	50	5 0 0
1862—63	10,201	37,108	2,440	34,668	24	28	5 0 0	55	5 8 0

Year.	Bijvari.	Kaval.	Remissions.	Actual Collections.	Seers for one Rupee.		Price per Maund.		
					Rice.	Ragi.	Supari.	Cardamoms.	Coffee.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1863—64	10,281	37,173	1,984	35,189	24	28	6 0 0	60	6 0 0
1864—65	10,475	38,470	2,070	36,400	24	28	7 0 0	60	6 0 0
1865—66	10,701	38,593	1,839	36,754	24	28	8 0 0	70	6 0 0
1866—67	10,706	38,739	1,674	37,065	8	8	8 8 0	90	6 0 0
1867—68	10,746	38,967	1,709	37,258	12	10	8 8 0	90	5 8 0
1868—69	10,522	38,104	1,545	36,559	18	16	6 0 0	80	4 0 0
1869—70	9,929	36,017	1,296	34,721	18	16	6 0 0	80	6 8 0
1870—71	10,170	36,936	1,120	35,816	18	16	8 8 0	85	7 0 0
1871—72	9,960	36,419	1,117	35,302	18	16	5 8 0	50	6 0 0
1872—73	9,641	34,843	1,145	33,698	18	16	7 0 0	50	8 0 0
1873—74	9,780	35,339	1,165	34,174	18	16	7 0 0	50	8 0 0
1874—75	10,254	37,160	1,014	36,146	18	16	7 0 0	50	7 0 0
1875—76	11,143	39,742	922	38,820	18	16	6 0 0	50	7 0 0
1876—77	11,275	39,205	829	38,376	4	4	5 0 0	60	6 0 0
1877—78	12,274	42,220	827	41,393	8	8	5 0 0	60	6 8 0
1878—79	11,210	42,815	1,169	41,646	14	20	4 8 0	70	6 0 0

Five years' average	39,276
Ten years' average	37,009
Twenty years' average	36,230
Twenty-five years' average	35,222

The remissions above shewn are of a permanent character, similar to those in all Malnad taluks and which have already been fully described in previous settlement reports. They are in no way due to poverty, failure of crops or causes of a like nature.

24. The collections have not been marked by much fluctuation, still they answered in a measure to the rise in prices about 1866 although not to the same degree as was the case in the plain taluks of the Province generally in that year. In the reports on the settlement of the Sorab and Ságar Taluks it was explained why the collections in Malnad taluks did not, under the old system of assessment, fluctuate in strict accordance with the rise and fall in prices. The chief cause was attributed to the existence of the warg system under which a wargdar could not extend or limit his holding at pleasure. The great rise in the collections has taken place during the last 2 years, and is due to the extension of cultivation. There is nothing in the past revenue history of this taluk which denotes that the collections have borne at all heavily on the people, on the contrary the realizations have been steadily progressive, and I attribute the increase during the last 2 years to purely economical causes comprised in the improved circumstances of the country and the high prices prevalent. A reference to the Taluk Amildar has left no doubt that the increase of assessment is due to the extension of cultivation and to no other cause, although the old Bijvari might perhaps lead to a different supposition, but, as I shall presently explain, the Bijvari is unreliable.

Past assessment and rates.

25. Some notice of the assessment and rates is here called for. The Deputy Commissioner in Appendices A, B and C to his letter No. 789 gives the maximum and minimum rates for each kind of cultivation in each magni. In his letter No. 857 of the 8th September, in reply to an enquiry on my part, the Deputy Commissioner states that the rates shewn in the statement in question are *for an acre* and at the same time notes the mode of conversion adopted. I cannot but suppose that there has been some error in the mode of conversion, for it will be observed that the rates for dry land in Statement A are really as high, on the average, as the rates for wet land in Statement B. For instance in the Yedahalli Magni, the minimum dry crop rate per acre is Rs. 3—14—1 which is also the maximum rate, and in the Lakvalli Magni the maximum dry rate is Rs. 4—15—5 per acre, while the rice rates are from Rs. 1—14—3 to Rs. 5—2—6 and from Rs. 1—11—4 to Rs. 14—6—8 respectively. The high rates per acre in Lakvalli are explained in para 21 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter. After all the rates are merely nominal and it is a matter of very little consequence that the mode of conversion into acres should have been in error, the rates given being relatively correct are of some use for our present purpose.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 22nd March 1880.

26. I find that the highest assessment judged by the occupied area recorded by the Survey has hitherto been paid in the Konkeri Magni, and it is worthy of remark (see Deputy Commissioner's para 16) that the residents are all cultivators and Nadars and that the proportion of cultivated to waste is very large. The assessment too which is supposed to be light turns out to be the highest in the taluk as will be duly shewn in the sequel

27 The total extent under cultivation according to the Deputy Commissioner's figures based on the local accounts is as follows, and in order to institute a comparison, the area ascertained by survey to be actually occupied is shewn in juxta position

Description	By Taluk Accounts		Actual Acres by Survey.
	Kandis	As converted into Acres	
Dry Crop	76	305	4 316
Rice	9,686	5,688	15,223
Garden	1,568	927	732
	11,330	6,920	20,271

Assuming the mode of conversion into acres to be correct, the difference above shewn is very extraordinary, one curious feature being that actually less garden is found by survey than is shewn in the old accounts. That there should be great difference between the dry crop area as shewn in the old accounts and the actual area by survey is not remarkable, considering the system of allotting "Tattu Hakal" lands on which no assessment was paid, but there is no reason why the rice lands should be put down at less than one third of the actual occupied area as now ascertained by actual measurement. The Amildar has returned the bijvari or old measurement at the Krishnaraj equivalent, *viz*, 64,000 square yards per dry khandi, and 10,000 square yards per wet khandi, which is very different from the conversion into acres shewn in the Deputy Commissioner's letter No 857 attached On the whole I am inclined to believe that there is some material error in the record of the old area in the local accounts

28. My object in writing at such length on the above subjects is to make it perfectly plain that neither the bijvari nor the old nominal rates are of any assistance in gauging the incidence of the old assessment. We must judge more from what are found to be the average rates actually paid and which I shall give further on In this taluk the collections, village by village, are not forthcoming, and I have therefore prepared all the usual statements magni by magni There is a great deal of inequality in the incidence of the old assessment, and it is curious to find that those magnis which have the highest nominal rates are actually paying much less than those against which low nominal rates are recorded and '*vice versa*' The following figures for a few magnis, taken almost at haphazard, will place the inequality of the old assessment beyond doubt —

Magni.	Rice				Garden			
	Old Assessment	Nominal Rates	Acres by Survey.	Actual Average Rates	Old Assessment.	Nominal Rates	Acres by Survey	Actual Average Rates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ravur .	2,498	1 14 3 to 5 2 5	1,055	2 5 11•	16	4. 2 5 to 5 2 5	3	5 5 4
Kodnad ...	851	1 14. 2 to 5 2 5	554	1 8 7	27	2. 9. 3 to 7. 9 3	6	4 8 0
Konkere ..	889	2. 9. 3 to 4 2. 2	286	3 1 9	628	3 9. 0 to 5. 12 6	47	13 4 4
Hebbe ...	153	3. 12 6 to 5 2 6	86	1. 12. 6	..	0 0 0	...	..
Simshe ...	1,835	1 2. 1 to 4. 2. 0	1,027	1. 12 7	632	3. 12 6 to 6 2. 5	52	12 2 6

I have not taken out the figures for the dry crop, the extent being quite insignificant. Kodnad, it will be observed, has been paying about half the assessment which has been paid in Konakere and even less than the Hebbi Magni although there is no comparison in the advantages pertaining to the two latter magnis. The high assessment in Konakere seems to have been invited by the peculiar energy displayed by its cultivators as mentioned in para 16 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter. In the present revision some relief will be afforded to the Konakere cultivators, while in Kodnad a considerable increase is inevitable. If so much inequality pervades the old assessment magnivar, how much greater may we assume the inequality to be in individual holdings ?

29. For the purpose of distributing the new or survey assessment, I propose to group the villages under report as shewn in the subjoined statement and to adopt the maximum rates there indicated :—

Group.	No. of Villages.	Maximum Dry Crop Rate.	Maximum Rice Rate.	Maximum Garden Rate.
I	164	1 4 0 and 1 0 0	5 4 0	16 0 0
II	191	1 0 0 and 0 12 0	4 12 0	16 0 0
III	34	0 12 0 and 0 8 0	4 4 0	14 0 0
IV	53	0 8 0	3 12 0	14 0 0

The grouping above shewn is for wet lands, that for dry crop cultivation being slightly different. Thus each of the first three groups contains two different dry crop maximum rates. The dry crop lands are quite subsidiary in importance to the wet lands The different grouping for dry crop cultivation has been rendered necessary by the well known effect of climate upon that cultivation.

30. The villages of group I are on or near the high road from Tarikere to Koppa, which runs from north-east to south-east through the taluk. These villages are situated in the best part of the taluk in all respects. Group II is comprised of villages a little further from the road to the south and of all the remaining villages north of the high road. Group III is still further south, while group IV is composed of villages constituting the Jagar valley and the hilly and inaccessible country in the south of Kalvasi. This last tract of country, as already explained, is the wildest and least accessible part of the taluk. My grouping is based more upon facility of communication than upon the climate which has not much room to vary in the limited tract under report, excepting as regards dry crop cultivation as already explained. For the gardens, I have considered it unnecessary to have more than two maximum rates. The maximum rates proposed are on the same basis as those adopted in the adjoining settled taluks.

31. The result of the above proposals will be to give the following assessment on the occupied lands under each head :—

Group.	No. of Villages.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry Crop.			Total.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	7	6	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	164	181	1,647	9 1 7	6,824	18,003	2 10 5	2,696	1,416	0 8 8	9,701	21,066
II	191	380	4,393	11 9 2	5,282	13,023	2 7 5	1,392	510	0 5 10	7,054	17,932
III	34	166	1,521	9 2 7	1,144	2,474	2 2 7	146	35	0 3 10	1,456	4,030
IV	53	5	19	3 12 9	1,973	4,666	2 5 10	82	15	0 2 11	2,060	4,700
	442	732	7,586	10 5 10	15,223	38,166	2 8 2	4,316	1,976	0 7 4	20,271	47,728

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 22nd March 1880.

32. The general effect of the proposed settlement will be readily understood by placing the old and new average rates on the occupied land in juxta position :—

	Old Average Rate.	New Average Rate.
Garden	10 14 4	10 5 10
Rice	2 2 9	2 8 2
Dry Crop	0 2 3	0 7 4

The decrease in the garden assessment, although apparently inappreciable, will nevertheless afford relief, the rates being equalized. The increase on rice lands requires no comment. The increase on dry lands is due to the fact of no assessment being levied on the "Tattin Hakkal" lands.

33. The unoccupied arable waste and its assessment under my proposed rates are shewn in the following statement :—

Group.	No. of Villages.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry Crop.			Total.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	164	31	156	5 0 6	3,185	6,219	1 15 3	2,684	1,457	0 8 8	5,900	7,832
II	191	23	109	4 11 9	3,521	6,248	1 12 5	2,105	817	0 6 3	5,649	7,174
III	34	18	109	6 0 11	587	1,042	1 12 5	71	15	0 3 4	676	1,166
IV	53	...	...	.....	441	790	1 12 8	38	7	0 2 11	479	797
	442	72	374	5 3 1	7,734	14,299	1 13 7	4,898	2,296	0 7 6	12,704	16,969

The extent of unoccupied arable land is considerable, under all heads, for so small a taluk. It is not safe to calculate upon any of it being taken up at the settlement although it is by no means unlikely that such will be the case, to judge by the evident incentive to cultivation which has been at work during the two last years. The unoccupied rice is of poor quality, but the dry crop land is very much the same quality as that under cultivation.

34. The following statement exhibits the area and assessment of lands on which there is a lien in the shape of inam, according to old accounts and the shewing of the village officers. These lands contain Government and inam tenure irretrievably mixed up These mixed inam and Government lands are fully described in para 34 of the report on the settlement of the Kavaledurga Taluk :—

Group.	Number of Villages.	Garden.		Rice.		Dry Crop.		Total.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	164	9	95	1,054	2,698	392	208	1,455	3,001
II	191	2	17	302	670	82	27	386	714
III	34	...	...	179	394	30	5	209	399
IV	53	...	...	84	177	...	...	84	177
	442	11	112	1,619	3,939	504	240	2,134	4,291

35. The next statement shews the result of the proposed rates on all the arable land of the villages under report, occupied, waste and inam, and contrasts the old collections with the proposed assessment.

Group.	No. of Villages.	By old Accounts.		By Survey Accounts.							
				Government Occupied Lands.		Govt. Unoccupied Lands.		Inam Lands.		Total Government and Inam Lands.	
		Bijvari Khandis.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	164	...	...	8,651	20,594	5,900	7,832	1,455	3,001	16,006	31,427
II	191	...	...	7,092	18,067	5,649	7,174	386	714	13,127	25,955
III	34	...	...	2,347	4,344	676	1,166	209	399	3,232	5,909
IV	53	...	...	2,181	4,723	479	797	84	177	2,744	5,697
	442	11,210	41,646	20,271	47,728	12,704	16,969	2,134	4,291	35,109	68,988

36. The grazing in the taluk is insignificant as a source of revenue, the amount realized in 1878—79 being only Rs. 447. Still the taluk is a small one and the collections have been from only three maguis, *viz.*, Lakvalli, Danavasa and Kodnad. Under the proposed settlement they may be estimated at the same amount.

Grazing.

37. The "Kan" revenue was only Rs. 15—9—6 last year and is so insignificant that we may dismiss it from our calculations entirely. The "Shist" of the unoccupied kan amounts to only Rs. 10—0—5.

Kans.

38. The half-anna local cess brought in the sum of Rs. 1,468 in 1878—79, under the proposed settlement the amount realizable under the one-anna cess will be Rs. 2,983 on the Government occupied lands and Rs. 268 on the minor inam lands, in all Rs. 3,251.

Local Cess.

39. I do not anticipate that any gain will accrue to Government from the allocation of inams in the mixed Government and inam lands given in para 34 of this letter; I find that the value of the claims passed by the Superintendent of Inam Settlements in form II is Rs. 3,461, while the value of the claims confirmed in cash in form III is Rs. 572—11—0. As the survey assessment of the whole of the lands pointed out as containing inam is only Rs. 4,291, it is not probable that much will become kalsat. It is possible there may be some small saving owing to inamdars being found in possession of less land than will meet the valuation confirmed. On the whole I think it safer to make no estimate on this point.

Mixed Government and Inam lands.

40. Having now shewn past realization from all sources, I proceed to contrast the estimated results of the proposed settlement with the collections of 1878—79 omitting the items of Kan Shist and grazing.

	Rs.
Land Revenue 1878—79	41,646
Half anna local cess	1,468
Total under old system	43,114
Survey assessment on occupied land..	47,728
One anna land cess	2,983
Do on minor inams	268
Equivalent of irrigation cess on do	95
Total under survey system	51,074

41. Excluding all calculations of separately levied cesses there will be a gross gain of Rs. 6,082, from which however will have to be deducted Rs. 1,706 merged Irrigation cess to be annu-

ally credited to the District Irrigation Fund, as agreed upon between the Deputy Commissioner and myself as per correspondence attached.

42. The pay of village officers under the scale in Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 219 of the 27th October 1874, allowing for their present pay, will amount, on a rough estimate, to about Rs. 3,000.

43. The net gain to Government, as a result of the settlement, will therefore amount to about Rs. 1,376 over the collections of 1878—79, but to Rs. 3,746 over the average collections of the last five years. The collections of 1878—79 are, it must be borne in mind, the highest ever realized.

44. I have very great confidence in the successful working of the settlement now proposed, built up, as it is, on a careful distribution of the assessment and moderate rates neither of which features formed any part of the old system of assessment. There is, for so small a taluk, a very large extent of arable waste the presence of which I have always considered as indicating some fault in the weight and distribution of the old assessment requiring remedy. We have been unable moreover to increase the assessment hitherto paid on the gardens and therefore all the increase has been on the rice lands and dry crop.

45. Under the above circumstances I trust that the rates now proposed, although lower than in any of the adjoining taluks, may be considered suitable to the requirements and general character of the taluk, the villages of which are beyond doubt much scattered.

46. With the financial results already shewn on the occupied land, and unoccupied arable land assessed at close on Rs. 17,000, I think we should be satisfied. The natural resources of the taluk I believe to be very great and but little developed at present. Sugar-cane will I think come to be more cultivated and dry crop cultivation receive much more attention than at present. The rates are no longer prohibitive, and I confidently expect an increase of revenue in this taluk ere long. What will take place at the settlement it is not easy to foretell. I do not expect that much land will be resigned, but on the other hand I do not expect to see much land taken up. I look forward to the lapse of a year or two before the effects of the settlement will be clearly seen.

47. The usual statement shewing statistics with past and proposed survey assessment is appended marked A. This statement as before explained is by magnis, the necessary details village by village not being forthcoming.

48. In conclusion, I beg that sanction may if possible be obtained to the proposals contained in this report to admit of my giving out the rates by the middle of March next.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, To the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, No. 692, dated Bangalore, 5th August 1879.

I have the honor to inform you that I shall very shortly have to submit to Government proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Chikmagalur and Lakvalli Taluks respectively, both of the Districts under your charge. But before doing so it devolves upon you and myself conjointly to fix the amount to be merged in the assessment and annually credited to the District Irrigation Fund, in accordance with Chief Commissioner's Order No. 5481—347 of the 27th October 1874.

2. We have to fix upon a sum which shall be adequate to meet all possible charges connected with the irrigation works of the taluks and no more, as laid down in Rule XV of the Revised Survey Guarantee, published in the *Mysore Government Gazette* of the 6th March 1875.

3. In the marginally noted settled taluks of the Nagar Malnad, a rate of 3 pies per rupee was with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner fixed, excepting in the Taluk of Anantapur where a rate of 4 pies per rupee was considered necessary. As the Lakvalli Taluk is almost wholly Malnad in its characteristics, I think that 3 pies per rupee will be sufficient to cover all expenditure likely to be incurred on irrigation works, should so much not be required any surplus could advantageously be transferred as a grant-in-aid to the Local Fund of the taluk.

Sagar.
Nagar.
Anantapur.
Kavaledurga.
Koppa.

4. In the Taluk of Chikmagalur for the Malnad Magins as per margin I propose a rate of 4 pies per rupee and in the rest of the taluk of one anna per rupee.

Bendiga.
Annur.
Vastara.
Tadarnad.
Khandya.
Advalli.
Kadagnad

5. The rates above proposed would give in round numbers the following amounts :—

Lakvalli Rs. 641 per annum.
Chikmagalur ,, 5,500 per annum.

6. Should you agree with me as to the amount to be merged I shall be able to carry out the necessary operation and incorporate our proposals in the usual settlement report.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, To the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, No. 761, dated Chikmagalur, 16th August 1879.

In reply to your letter No. 692 of 5th August 1879, regarding the amount to be merged in the assessment and annually credited to the District Irrigation Fund for the Taluks of Lakvalli and Chikmagalur, I have the honor to make the following remarks.

2. As regards the Lakvalli Taluk, the Lakvalli Hobli, except the Magnis to the south and which comprise the Jagar valley, is for the most part "Maidan" and contains 17 tanks yielding a revenue of more than a hundred rupees each and aggregating Rs. 4,337—15—7 besides a large number of smaller tanks and some anicuts across the Jampadhalli and Kunchenbagalu hallas, one of which is now under reconstruction at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,708, and I would recommend that for the Lakvalli Magni alone (not the entire Hobli) the rate be fixed at 1 anna for the rupee, the remaining portion being fixed at 3 pie per rupee as proposed by you.

3. With reference to the Chikmagalur Taluk I concur with you in thinking that one anna for the Maidan and 4 pie for the Malnad portion of the taluk fair, except as regards the Vastara Magni, where there is much cultivation and some irrigation works and for which 6 pie per rupee may be fixed.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, To the Superintendent of the Mysore Revenue Survey, No. 789, dated Chikmagalur, 23rd August 1879.

With reference to your letter No. 679 of the 31st ultimo, I have the honor to enclose three statements marked A, B, and C, and to report on the various rates of assessment in the Lakvalli Taluk as follows :—

2. The remarks in the last column of these statements, which have been furnished by the Taluk authorities, give general reasons for the rates, differing in the various magnis.

3. Excluding the difference in pies, there are *six* different maximum and minimum rates for dry cultivation, ranging between 4 annas and 11 pies to Rs. 4—15—5. *Nineteen* rates for wet cultivation, from 8 As. and 4 pies to Rs. 14—6—8, and *thirteen* rates for Bagayet, from Rs. 2—9—3 to 12—13—4 in the taluk.

4. These rates as is well known were imposed in former days according to "Shist" and "Pattis." The special reasons in each case, cannot now be ascertained, with any accuracy; but appear to have been based upon the general remarks given in the statement and at the discretion or caprice of the former rulers.

5. In this statement it will be observed that out of the 17 magnis of the taluk, 11 have no dry cultivation, whilst in five there is only one holding in each, and consequently there are no maximum and minimum rates of kandayam. But in the Magni of Lakvalli the rates vary from Rs. 1—11—6 to 4—15—5.

Statement A.

6. The proportion of dry cultivation in the magnis, in which the rates are uniform, compared with the rice crop cultivated in them, is so insignificant that it does not call for any remarks.

7. But in the Magni of Lakvalli, dry cultivation is carried on to a greater extent, than in any other, it being semi-malnad. Out of 146 khandis, 15 kudus and 8 pailis of dry land, nearly half is cultivated.

8. Although the ryots at one time considering the dry assessment to be high, prayed that the "Shist" may only be levied and the "Patti" abolished, and are now it is believed paying only the "Shist," yet the rates do not appear to be the direct cause for the other half of the arable dry land being left uncultivated.

9. Ryots possessing "Tattina Hankal" close by their wet lands prefer cultivating them with dry crop, upon which they have by usage to pay no kandayam in preference to taking up other dry lands on assessment, and those who may cultivate these lands in one year, relinquish it in favorable seasons for wet lands.

10. From the comparatively small total extent of dry land shewn in column 5 of the statement, it is not to be considered that this is all the land on which dry crop is raised in the taluk. There are several "Tattina Hankals" alluded to in the above para chiefly cultivated with dry crop, but not paying kandayam are not borne upon the accounts.

11. All the magnis in the taluk have of course wet lands, the maximum and minimum rates agree in six magnis. With regard to the rest there is no uniformity; if they agree in the maximum they differ in minimum and *vice versa*. The reasons for this are stated to be the same as have been noted in para 4.

Statement B.

12. It will be observed that Lakvalli Magni pays the highest rate, namely Rs. 14—6—8 more than twice as much as any other. The chief reason for this increase is the difference in the extent of area per khandi, which in this magni is 70 seers against 45 seers in the others. Besides this the tract is superior to others in point of irrigation by tanks and nallas. The lands bearing the minimum assessment of this magni are situated on the other side of the Bhadra river in the Malnad portion, and are therefore supposed to be of less value.

13. It will be seen that Madbur, Konakere and Hebbe Magnis pay the largest minimum rate without a comparative increase in the maximum. The reason stated is that these are "Jaug" (marshy) lands, over which the lands bearing maximum rates in the same locality do not possess many superior advantages.

14. The magni which pays high rates next to Lakvalli is Naglapur; this is situated close to Yedahalli, and the lands in it are of good quality and fairly irrigated. It is mostly cultivated by Brahmans which is a proof in itself of the superiority of the soil: but yet the maximum rate prevailing in the magni is not even half of that of Lakvalli, and the minimum is very small. Although some parts of this magni are said to be marshy and not fitted for cultivation, there is ample room for improvement on the maximum rates.

15. Roughly speaking the proportion of cultivation in all the magnis is more than a half, except in Hebbe, where it is only ¼. This is owing to the smallness of the population and its situation, which is not easy of communication, and also to the present rates which are incompatible with its natural circumstances. The minimum rate of Rs. 3—12—6 is a remnant of the "Bhavani Shanker Inamti Shist" which prevails in the locality. A decrease of the rates will, it is supposed, be an inducement to fresh settlers.

16. In Konakere Magni the proportion of land cultivated is ⅘ which is owing to its residents being all "Nadars" and cultivators, but not quite on account of the light incidence of the assessment.

17. Although as the name specifies the Magni "Dhanivasa" (Granary of crop) should afford greater crops than the rest; but it does not appear to yield on an average more than 12 khandis per khandi of land, which is stated to be the general average of the taluk, except kasba Yedahalli, where the average is said to be never below 15 khandis, and the lands of which are chiefly cultivated by Brahmans, Sivachars, Nadars and Mussalmans. The maximum rate in this magni is therefore out of proportion with the rest, when the harvest is taken into consideration.

18. The lowest minimum rate, namely 8 As. and 4 pies, exists in Kalvasi Magni, which in parts is said to be very stony and the harvest very uncertain.

19. No definite reasons can be gathered for the remaining arable lands being left uncultivated throughout the taluk, except the poverty of the people, the poor quality of the soil and the nature of the country.

20. Konakere, Vagade, Haravari, Situr and Hattur are the Magnis which have the largest number of areca gardens in the taluk, but are not said to be as fruitful as the gardens of Lakvalli and Kodnad. The former magnis which border on the Koppa Taluk chiefly depend upon hill streams and rain, whereas the latter have other sources of irrigation also besides facilities for communication.

Statement C.

21. The rates given in the statement are the equivalents of former "Dayas" according to which Lakvalli and Kodnad pay the largest maximum, namely Rs. 12—13—4 and 7—9—3 respectively. The reasons for these being assessed higher than the other magnis are chiefly attributed to the gardens being also cultivated with cocoanut and other bagayat trees, which are rare in the other magnis.

22. Considering that the existing maximum rates are on a rough calculation, about 6 Rs. per acre in all other magnis, it is a question whether the gardens there are so inferior as to be unable to pay a higher rate.

23. Difficulties of communication are almost similar in all Malnad taluks, and the produce of arecanut gardens unless attacked with "Roga" a drought is almost the same every year; it being so, the general reasons for the light assessment which now exists in some magnis are not satisfactory. An exception to this may be pointed in Hipla Magni, where there are no gardens at all, save coffee.

In conclusion the maximum and minimum rates of wet and bagayat lands do not appear to be exorbitant, and it is believed that they may be increased or diminished in the magnis alluded to in the foregoing paragraphs, without the fear of oppression or at the sacrifice of revenue.

A.

Statement shewing the Particulars of Dry Land in the Lakvalli Taluk..

Locality.	Number.	Names of the Magnis.	Total. Local Extent. K.	C.	P.	Acres. A.	G.	Y.	Assessment. Rs.	A.	P.	Rates of Assessment. Minimum. Rs.	A.	P.	Maximum. Rs.	A.	P.	Cultivated. Local Extent. K.	C.	P.	Acres. A.	G.	Y.	Assessment. Rs.	A.	P.	Banjar. Local Extent. K.	C.	P.	Acres. A.	G.	Y.	Assessment. Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
North ...	1	Yedahalli ...	1	0	0	3	39	28	3	14	1	3	14	1	3	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	39	28	3	14	1	
	2	Danivasa ...	...	...	8	...	3	94	1	4	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	...	...	8	...	3	94	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	3	Madbur ...	...	...	13	...	5	17	...	4	11	...	4	11	...	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	5	17	...	4	11	
South ...	5	Bâle ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	6	Vagade ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	7	Baravare ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	8	Hebbe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	9	Hippla ...	3	2	0	14	32	97	13	3	0	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	1	9	...	11	97	...	9	6	3	...	7	14	21	...	12	9	6	
	10	Kalvase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	11	Naglapura...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
East ...	12	Kodnad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	13	Ravur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	14	Lakvalli ...	146	15	8	585	17	2	1,516	1	2	111	6	4	15	5	75	19	8	304	30	99	604	1	4	70	16	...	280	26	24	911	15	10	
West ...	15	Situr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	16	Hattur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	17	Simsha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total..	150	18	13	604	17	117	1,535	7	1	...	4	11	4	15	5	76	1	9	305	2	75	605	15	0	74	17	4	299	15	42	929	8	1	

Formerly there were no dry rates in the taluk except in the Magni of Lakvalli in which the rates were imposed according to the nature of the soil. The existing rates in other magnis are those which were recently fixed from time to time as the lands were brought under dry cultivation.

B.

Statement shewing the Particulars of Wet Land in the Lakvalli Taluk, Kadur District.

Locality.	No.	Names of the Magnis.	Population.	Cattle.	Total.							Rate of Assessment.						Cultivated.									Banjar.									Remarks.
					Local Extent.			Acres.			Assessment.				Minimum.			Maximum.			Local Extent.			Acres.			Assessment.			Local Extent.			Acres.			Assessment.			
					K.	C.	P.	A.	G.	Y.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	K.	C.	P.	A.	G.	Y.	Rs.	A.	P.	K.	C.	P.	A.	G.	Y.	Rs.	A.	P.	
North ...	1	Yedahalli ...	3,033	2,066	1,852	2	12	798	2	92	4,294	8	8	1	14	3	5	2	6	930	0	0	548	38	92	3,015	10	1	422	2	12	249	4	0	1,278	14	7	Konakere, Vagale, Haravari Situr, Hattur, Nos. 4, 6, 7, 15 and 16. The lands of these Magnis are traversed by hills and no roads. Makkigadde, which are cultivated by rain water, are assessed low. Lands irrigated by tanks and yield double crop have been assessed at higher rates.
	2	Danivasa ...	1,381	1,570	1,141	14	8	673	20	97	3,727	3	1	0	12	0	5	2	5	650	8	0	383	27	63	2,217	15	3	491	6	12	289	33	34	1,509	3	10	
South ...	3	Madbur ...	1,452	1,706	1,189	9	0	707	17	93	3,394	15	6	2	2	0	5	2	5	840	12	0	501	17	40	2,267	9	5	348	17	0	206	0	53	1,127	6	1	
	4	Konakere ...	751	867	356	13	4	210	29	40	1,115	15	8	2	9	3	4	2	2	300	0	8	177	3	57	889	14	6	56	12	12	33	25	104	226	1	2	
	5	Bâle	1,119	1,065	1,129	2	0	667	31	56	4,350	13	2	1	4	0	5	2	6	523	9	0	308	28	103	2,002	7	8	605	13	0	359	2	74	2,348	5	6	Bâle, Hebbe, Naglapura, Ravur and Simsha, Nos. 5, 8, 11, 13 and 17. The lands in these Magnis are fairly level, and are sandy, chiefly depend upon rain water, very little on tanks: lands situated nearer the villages and irrigated by tanks are assessed at higher rates than others.
	6	Vagale ...	1,012	936	1,068	3	15	595	0	55	2,887	2	10	1	4	2	5	2	5	619	16	7	365	39	21	1,679	3	1	388	7	8	229	1	35	1,207	15	9	
	7	Haravari ...	804	521	547	3	0	322	35	64	1,155	13	11	1	0	6	2	9	2	362	8	12	213	27	47	698	2	4	184	14	4	109	8	17	456	11	7	
	8	Hebbe	192	143	240	6	12	141	26	84	910	3	2	3	12	6	5	2	6	38	7	12	22	17	19	291	11	10	202	4	0	119	9	65	618	7	4	
	9	Hipla	1,459	902	1,062	11	4	627	19	12	3,288	13	8	1	0	7	5	2	5	550	14	8	325	9	118	1,575	15	0	511	16	12	302	3	15	1,712	14	8	
	10	Kalvasa ...	2,341	1,767	811	11	4	480	2	73	2,317	2	7	0	8	4	5	2	5	586	16	12	347	10	0	1,765	6	11	224	14	8	132	32	73	551	12	8	Yedahalli, Danavasa, Madbur and Kodnad, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 12. The lands in these Magnis are in some parts level and in some parts "Gudda." But the juddas have no springs. Sandy lands situated at a distance from villages bear lower rates than others.
	11	Naglapura ...	1,604	1,459	1,062	1	8	950	25	89	4,626	11	11	0	10	0	6	1	2	841	11	12	502	0	114	2,817	3	4	760	9	12	448	24	96	1,809	8	7	
East ...	12	Kodnad ...	914	1,025	1,361	11	8	763	15	42	3,234	11	8	1	14	2	5	2	5	318	5	0	147	28	58	908	4	3	1,043	6	8	615	26	105	2,326	7	5	
	13	Ravur	1,571	1,717	1,250	9	3	737	34	56	4,763	8	0	1	14	3	5	2	5	655	9	8	386	25	70	2,574	5	0	595	0	0	351	8	107	2,194	3	0	Hippla and Kolavasa Nos. 9 and 10. The lands here are stony and hilly. Means of irrigation are scanty and in some parts the soil is "Jangu," marshy and therefore the rates differ.
	14	Lakvalli ...	3,911	6,833	1,494	19	12	882	19	55	14,843	9	0	1	11	4	14	6	8	899	15	0	531	5	69	8,406	8	10	595	4	12	351	13	107	6,437	0	2	
West ...	15	Situr	574	424	897	0	4	529	19	70	1,589	12	7	1	5	2	2	0	2	438	11	8	259	5	58	811	14	10	458	8	8	270	14	12	777	13	9	
	16	Hattur... ...	919	900	710	17	0	419	27	100	1,752	7	4	1	14	3	2	9	3	377	4	8	222	21	68	962	9	0	333	12	8	197	6	32	789	14	4	
	17	Simsha... ...	995	1,144	1,457	9	0	860	2	7	3,591	8	11	1	2	1	4	2	0	753	7	0	444	19	62	1,838	14	10	704	2	0	415	22	66	1,752	10	1	Lakvalli No. 14. This is Maidan when compared with the other magnis of the taluk. The lands are level and superior to others.
		Total.....	24,032	25,091	17,613	11	7	10,368	10	113	61,850	1	8	30	8	4	14	6	8	9,686	18	3	5,683	6	91	34,724	12	2	7,928	13	4	4,680	4	27	27,125	5	6	

C.

Statement shewing the Particulars of Bagayet Lands in the Lakvalli Taluk.

Locality.	No.	Names of Magnis.	Total.								Rates of Assessment.						Cultivated.								Banjar.								Remarks.
			Local extent.			Acres.			Assessment.								Local extent.			Acres.			Assessment.											
			K.	C.	P.	A.	G.	Y.	Rs.	A.	P.	Minimum. Rs.	A.	P.	Maximum. Rs.	A.	P.	K.	C.	P.	A.	G.	Y.	Rs.	A.	P.	K.	C.	P.	A.	G.	Y.	Rs.	A.	P.	
North ...	1	Yedahalli	96	12	9	56	32	86	463	0	10	2	9	3	5	2	6	74	7	1	43	27	31	369	8	11	22	5	8	13	5	55	98	7	11	Vagade and Haravari Magnis Nos. 6 and 7. Lands irrigated by tanks and springs have been assessed at high rates. These also produce Cardamom and Pepper.
	2	Danivasa	35	0	12	20	26	49	186	12	6	3	12	6	5	2	5	35	0	12	20	26	49	168	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	5	5	
	3	Madabur	193	6	4	115	0	78	1,003	2	1	3	14	0	5	10	5	87	12	0	52	17	99	594	9	4	105	14	4	62	22	100	408	8	9	
	4	Konakere	189	0	2	111	34	47	833	11	1	3	9	0	5	12	6	147	12	4	87	14	62	627	10	9	41	9	12	24	19	106	206	0	4	Hipla No. 9. Fifty years ago these were gardens in the Magni. but on account of the inferiority of the soil they were abandoned. Coffee is the chief cultivation in the Magni. The old bagayets are Banjar.
South ...	5	Bale	54	3	4	31	39	13	265	8	5	3	12	6	5	2	5	33	2	12	22	21	39	157	7	8	16	0	8	9	17	95	108	6	9	
	6	Vagade	169	8	11	100	13	117	850	3	0	3	14	0	5	2	6	169	13	15	99	30	43	768	13	0	0	14	12	0	23	74	91	6	0	
	7	Haravari	376	14	4	222	23	111	1,940	15	9	5	2	5	5	2	5	376	12	4	222	21	68	1,650	15	11	0	2	0	0	2	43	309	15	10	
	8	Hebbe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madabur, Konakere, Situr and Hattur Magnis, Nos. 3, 4, 15 and 16. Cardamom and Pepper do not grow in these magnis. The soil is hard.
	9	Hipla	10	10	0	6	7	111	64	6	7	6	2	5	6	2	5	10	10	0	6	7	111	63	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	0	
	10	Kalwase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	11	Naglapura ...	99	11	12	58	39	66	463	7	11	3	2	5	5	2	5	81	2	12	47	34	65	364	2	7	18	9	0	10	36	1	99	5	4	Lakvalli No. 14. Gardens irrigated by Kattehole anicuts and tanks and which also produce Cocoa-nut and Betel leaves have been assessed at high rates.
East ...	12	Kolnad	5	5	8	3	3	115	27	3	4	2	9	3	7	9	3	5	5	8	3	2	115	27	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	13	Revur	12	4	0	7	11	72	54	12	1	4	2	5	5	2	5	3	7	0	1	39	11	16	0	0	8	17	0	5	12	61	38	12	1	
	14	Lakvalli	21	6	12	12	22	111	985	5	1	7	9	0	12	13	4	14	0	8	8	10	68	562	8	6	7	6	4	4	12	43	422	12	7	The other Magnis have few gardens in them. They do not produce Cardamom and Pepper and are assessed according to the soil of each locality.
West ...	15	Situr	309	9	12	182	27	84	1,632	9	0	3	12	6	6	7	0	221	7	12	130	29	108	1,165	3	2	88	2	0	51	37	99	467	5	10	
	16	Hatur	231	1	4	136	38	62	1,116	8	7	3	12	9	5	2	5	177	10	4	105	3	83	826	4	5	53	11	0	31	34	100	290	4	2	
	17	Simsha	176	10	0	104	4	72	924	1	12	3	12	6	6	2	5	127	3	0	74	38	81	632	9	6	49	7	0	29	4	117	291	8	5	
		Total.....	1,980	6	0	1,170	38	10	10,816	12	2	2	9	3	12	13	4	1,568	7	0	927	7	84	7,975	6	9	411	19	0	243	30	47	2,841	5	5	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 22nd March 1880.

From the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, No. 805, dated Bangalore, 6th September 1879.

With reference to your letter No. 789 of the 23rd ultimo on the subject of the existing rates of assessment in the Lakvalli Taluk, I have the honor to make the following remarks. In statements A, B and C appended to your letter there are two columns shewing local extent and acres, while a third column shews the rates of assessment. Are these rates on the khandis shewn under head of local extent? and on what scale of conversion and with what object have the ancient measures been converted into acres?

From the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, To the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, Bangalore, No. 857, dated 16th September 1879.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 805 of the 6th instant, in connection with the existing rates of assessment in the Lakvalli Taluk, I have the honor to state that the rates put down in the statements marked A, B and C., appended to my letter No. 789 of the 23rd ultimo, are for an acre, and the conversion into acreage from the khandis entered in the local accounts according to the scale shewn in the margin, was given in the statements in order to simplify calculation.

Wet for one khandi $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre is put down as the average rate in the Taluk.
Dry do 4 acres do
Garden do $\frac{2}{3}$ of do do

From the Offg. Deputy Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Offg. Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, No. 997, dated Bangalore, 19th December 1877.

I have the honor herewith to submit a report on the undermentioned 14 Magnis of the Lakvalli Taluk of the Kadur District classed by the C. Establishment.

Lakvalli.	Situr.	Vagade.
Yedahalli.	Danivasa.	Ravur.
Naglapur.	Haravari.	Kodinad.
Madbur.	Bâle.	Simsha.
Hattur.		Konakere.

2. The Lakvalli Taluk is bounded on the north by the Shimoga Taluk, on the east and west by the Tarikere, Kavaledurga and Koppa Taluks respectively and on the south by the Mûdgere and Chikmagalur Taluks.

Boundaries.

3. With the exception of the eastern portion of the Lakvalli Magni which is comparatively open, the whole of the taluk is essentially Malnad. Numerous ranges of hills continuous or isolated and many of considerable height, and covered, as a rule, from base to summit with heavy jungle, are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the taluk. The valleys sheltered as they are near their source by the surrounding hills, are thickly planted with supari trees, and the open stretches of wet land are green with rice and sugar-cane. Numerous hill streams fertilize the soil and the Tunga and Bhadra rivers run, the latter through the centre of the taluk from south to north-east and the former skirts its north-western boundary. The drainage of the taluk is effected principally by these two streams.

General description.

4. Irrigation is carried on chiefly by means of tanks:—the hill streams, which are very numerous, are utilized to a great extent, and considerable skill and ingenuity have been displayed in laying out the channels, some of which are conducted for miles through jungle. A list of the principal channels and the villages they irrigate is given in Appendix A. Owing to the height of the river banks neither the Tunga or Bhadra are used for irrigation except in 2 or 3 places, where Yatas had been temporarily erected to save a withering crop of sugar-cane. There are very few built wells: but "Gundis" or water holes are common. They range from 10 to 20 feet in depth. Are worked sometimes by Yatas, sometimes by hand.

Irrigation.

5. The soils in the rice lands as a rule are light and friable, of a reddish color and with a large admixture of sand; greyish soil of a very poor description is not uncommon. Brown and dark red soils of very fair quality are sometimes met with in dry crop lands. Black soil is rarely seen.

Soils.

6. The staple crop of the taluk is rice. Cane is also cultivated to a considerable extent, but is of inferior quality. Of the former there are several kinds which differ from each other, in a greater or less degree, in appearance, out-turn, time to mature, and amount of

Crops (Wet).

water required. Some of the kinds commonly sown are marginally noted and of these some are peculiar to certain Magnis. The last in the list has a long thorn attached to the husk, a peculiarity which has no attraction for pig and spotted deer, and is on that account extensively cultivated. The cane is of the ordinary red and white description (patta patti): rastali is however grown in favorable situation. The jaggory does not crystallize sufficiently to admit of its being prepared in moulds: it is therefore simply rolled into balls by hand and sold by weight. The price per maund of 48 seers is about Rs. 1-6-0. As the crops were harvested before my arrival in the taluk, I had no opportunity of making any experiments.

Dabbina Sâle, Sid Sâle, Duppe Bhatta, Mundakar, Sampigidâle, Martiga, Chungali.

The ordinary dry crops are ragi, hutchellu and kulti; which are raised every three or four years except in the eastern portion of Lakvalli Magni, where they are cultivated more frequently. The crops are, as a rule, poor; the result partly of the unfavorable climate; partly of insufficient manure.

Crops (Dry.)

7. The land on which the dry crops are raised is so called, and forms part and parcel of the wet land in each ryot's holding though not necessarily adjoining it. There is no separate assessment on hakkal, and apparently no relative proportion of area to that of rice land. There are other khushki lands under cultivation which pay assessment.

Tattina Hakkal.

8. The arecanut gardens are as a rule planted in the hollows and gorges near the foot of the hills where they are sheltered alike from the high winds and afternoon sun. I have however seen some gardens high upon the slopes of hills. Besides supari, the gardens produce pepper, betel leaf, cardamoms, plantains, cocoanuts, and frequently coffee. Fruit trees of the ordinary kinds are common. The supari trees frequently suffer from a disease called Kole roga, which spreads with great rapidity and entails serious loss on the proprietors. Cardamoms are a source of considerable profit, but though not subject to the disease peculiar to supari, they are constantly exposed to the attacks of rats, snakes, and monkeys, which commit great havoc.

Gardens.

9. Coffee is cultivated in every Magni of the 14 classed. Some of the plantations on the slopes of the hills are of great extent, are favorably situated, and have generally a supply of water conveniently near. As a rule, they are neglected; the plants are allowed to grow to an enormous height: undergrowth, weeds and rubbish prevail everywhere, and no precautions are taken to keep out cattle and wild animals. Almost the only exceptions to the above rule are to be found in the plantations directly or indirectly under European supervision. "Hittalus" or enclosures adjoining the houses in the villages are largely utilized for coffee cultivation, and they are generally thickly stocked with fine healthy plants.

Coffee.

10. Rice except in the eastern part of the Lakvalli Magni, is almost always transplanted. There are three principal modes of sowing rice: 1st, ordinary or broadcast sowing: 2nd, natti bhatta or transplanting: 3rd, gupkari or baru hakuvadu, both very similar to each other. The first needs no particular description. It is only adopted where the rain-fall is comparatively light; where it is heavy the weeds spring up at such a rate that the young crop is choked. The second is universal throughout the Malnad proper. The soil is ploughed 4 times and converted into a mass of mud more than ancle deep: the seed is then sown broadcast, and after the young shoots, in the course of from 2 to 3 months, have attained a height of about 1½ feet, they are removed to another piece of ground already prepared, where they are planted in bunches of 4 or 5 shoots at distance of 1 cubit from each other. For one month from date of transplanting there is no artificial irrigation, then all weeds are carefully removed and the field is flooded and kept flooded for nearly 6 months and till within 20 days of reaping when the water is run off. The third method is almost as common as the second: The soil is ploughed 4 times, and thoroughly prepared for the reception of the seed: manure heaps are collected in different parts of the field and as much seed as is necessary is put inside each heap and thoroughly mixed: furrows are then made with a plough which is followed by woman with a basket full of the mixture, who drops a pinch of it into the furrow at every step. Afterwards the furrows are covered over with a kordu or wooden harrow. Shoots appear in 5 or 6 days, and when about 6 inches high water is turned on at first moderately, and afterwards when the rice is about 1½ feet high the field is flooded and allowed to remain so until within 20 days of reaping. "Baru hakuvadu" is a method very similar to the last: the only difference being that the mixture, instead of being dropped into furrows, is placed in the mud in pinches a foot apart.

Cultivation.

11. The warg tenure obtains throughout the taluk.

Tenure.

12. The rates of assessment are based on Sivappa Nayik's shist. Each chitte khandaga of bijvari equal to area requiring 45 seers of rice seed pays Rs. 1—14—3 with an addition of 0—11—0, patti supari

Rates.

gardens pay at the rate of Rs. 37—13—1 shist of 1,000 dayas, each daya containing 3 trees with an additional patti of Rs. 13—13—2.

Subletting

13. In rice lands "Samkor" is the common rate: "Watkor" also obtains. In the former case the pattedar supplies a bullock so long as the ryot cultivates for him, also provides seed, and advances Rs. 20 to be repaid on resignation. They share the straw only when manure is supplied by the pattedar. There is another rate (gadi). The pattedar supplies seed, 2 bullocks, a hoe, a ploughshare and 3 kandagas rice for food, which are repaid at harvest time. (In Rahur and Naglapur Magnis.) The pattedar also pays the whole assessment, and the ryot pays the former ten kandis (45 seers each) rice for every varha, (Rs. 3—12) of assessment, including "patti." In gardens mad-tvata rate prevails. The pattedar has the exclusive right to all "mel pairu" or upper produce, such as supari and cocoanuts and that of all fruit trees, and the ryot that to all "kil-pairu" or lower produce, such as plantains, betel leaf, pepper, coffee, and anything else he chooses to grow. Assessment is paid by the pattedar. "Koru" is another rate according to which the pattedar and ryot share the "mel-pairu" between them and the latter gets the whole of the "kil-pairu," the former paying the assessment. In Danvasi and Madbur, &c., the gardens are cultivated by the pattedar's paid servants.

Wages and Labor.

14. Labor is of 2 kinds; free and slave labor: the former is more common in the comparatively open part of the taluk; the latter in the Malnad. The rate of wages, whether in coin or kind, varies considerably. A man gets from 2¼ seers to 4½ seers of rice, and a woman in proportion, according to the nature of the work, the locality, and time of year. "Miyararu," men from below the ghats, come up every year to work in the gardens, and are paid at the rate of Rs. 4 a month, and get, besides, their food, consisting of 1 seer cleaned rice daily, with salt and chillies. They arrive in November and leave in April. Another caste, "Kvate gaudaru" from Sorab and Sagar, on receiving an advance, come for two months in the rains. Their special business is to gather the supari, and protect the bunches from rain. Each man gets Rs. 6 for covering 1,000 bunches, which occupies him about 5 or 6 days. He gets nothing else. Under the head of slaves may be classed Hutalus and Mann alus. They do not differ materially from each other, nor is there much difference in the rate of wages, or in the nature of perquisites and privileges. Men and women are alike supplied with clothes: when at work in the fields with a little castor oil which is rubbed on the head and covered over with leaves, and with a rumal which is tied over all: a "quid," composed of a mixture of tobacco, supari and betel leaf, which is relished equally by male and female, and ½ a seer of shendi on their return from work in the evening. All expenses connected with feasts, festivals, marriage ceremonies, &c., are borne by the wargdar, who, on the occurrence of the latter, presents the couple with a brass lota, brass plate, a cow, a sari and a dhotra. Mann alus don't get a cow, lota or plate when married, but 45 seers rice or its equivalent in money. At harvest time they all get, men, 6 kandagas (270 seers) rice, and 6 horres, head loads of rice straw in car (60 seers); and women ½ that quantity. (Mann alus or sons of the soil) never leave the village in which they were brought up. In the event of the wargdar, their master resigning his holding, they become the servants of the next pattedar. Whatever payments are due from them on account of advances, &c., are at once paid by the new to the late wargdar and by the 3rd to the 2nd and so on; at harvest time the alus forego the usual allotment of rice, &c., and the value thereof, including interest at 1½ per cent per annum, is deducted from the debt due.

Hanina alus go wherever they can get employment. They receive wages at much the same rate as the others, and advances from their employers, which are repaid with interest at the Sivaratri and Yugadi (new year) festivals. These alus are absent from their work on account of feasts, holidays, marriages and other ceremonies, no less than 150 days in the year, and as they are paid whether present or not, the wargdars suffer great inconvenience and loss.

Manure.

15. The supply of animal manure is altogether insufficient, and is therefore supplemented by dried leaves which are ploughed into the rice fields, also by wood ashes and those of burnt supari husks. The gardens are manured almost entirely with leaves and twigs which are placed round the foot of the supari trees and covered with earth, or where there is plenty of water, with ashes. This vegetable manure is generally obtained from tracts of "soppinabetta" adjoining the gardens.

Exports and Imports.

16. The principal exports are:—

Supari	to Birur and Bellary.
Cardamoms	,, Haveri, Dharwar District.
Pepperberry	,, Haveri, Birur.
Jaggory	,, Koppa.
Coffee and Sigekayi	,, Bangalore and Kodiyal.
Rice	,, Kadur and Banavar.

The principal imports are :—

Kottambri, tobacco	from	Banavar, Bellary.
Salt	,,	Tumankatte, Canara and Bangalore.
Cocoanut oil	,,	Nyamti.
Cocoanuts	,,	Canara, Banavar.
Betel leaves	,,	Tarikere, Shimoga.
Javalis or cloths	,,	Tumankatte, Bangalore.
Cumblies	,,	Kadur, Banavar and Hosdurga.
Dry grains and iron	,,	Canara.

Roads.

17. An imperial road from Tarikere runs nearly due west to Lakvalli and thence is continued in a south-westerly direction to Yedahalli and Koppa. Local fund roads connect the kasba town *viâ* Mandagadde with the main road between Tirthahalli and Shimoga, and *viâ* Ulebail with Shimoga. There are also numerous roads or tracks used by pack bullocks.

Markets.

18. There are no markets in the taluk : at Lakvalli, but especially at Yedahalli there are numerous shops where all the necessaries of life can be procured.

Cattle.

19. The cattle are very inferior : the breed being both small and weak ; buffaloes are scarce : owing to the difficulty of procuring fodder this year, the mortality amongst cattle of all kinds was very great.

Grazing

20. The grazing is sold annually in the Lakvalli, Kodinad and Danvas Magnis : in the former village by village ; in the two latter "en bloc." In the rest of the taluk it is free.

Kavals and State-forests.

21. There are two kavals reserved nominally for grazing the Amrut Mahal cattle, but villagers have the privilege of grazing their cattle in them for a consideration. Hundreds of Amrut Mahal bullocks died this year owing to scarcity of both pasture and water. Besides the above mentioned kavals there is a State-forest comprising an area of 22,508 acres. The total area of the two kavals is 9,462 acres.

Manufactures.

22. There are none of any importance. A few potters and workers in brass are all the taluk can boast of.

Rain-fall.

23. The annual rain-fall, as registered at the Amildar's Cutcherry, is very nearly 33 inches : this appears to be far below the average which I should put at between 50 or 60 inches.

Climate.

24. The climate on the whole is favorable : fever and ague appear to be the prevailing diseases : cases of small pox and cholera are occasionally met with even in villages the farthest removed from the high roads, and during the months of March, April and May of this year, the former appeared in a very virulent form, and spread from village to village with, in numerous cases, fatal results. Cholera suddenly shewed itself in Kasba Lakvalli whence it travelled to Yedahalli and other villages on each side of the road, and as suddenly disappeared. The deaths were not numerous.

Debt.

25. Debt is general throughout the taluk ; the Magnis of Rahur and Naglapur are the most heavily involved. The principal Sahukars, Brahmans, live at Yedahalli. The usual rate charged is from 12 to 24 Rs. per cent per annum.

Condition of the people.

26. The general condition of the people seemed fair ; such a thing as actual want is unknown; owing to the sparse population, every man, woman and child finds occupation of some kind, either in the fields or gardens, in the coffee plantations or on the roads, tending cattle or watching crops. Many men earn a livelihood with their guns. The skins and antlers of deer are sold and ultimately find their way to Bangalore : the flesh is partly consumed, partly sold : the reward for the tiger or panther keeps a family in food and clothing for months, and it not seldom happens that a keen shikari will bag at least three of one or the other during the year.

Castes.

27. Brahmans, if not the most numerous are the most influential class in the taluk ; Namdars are numerous : many of them are owners of valuable gardens and they cultivate their own lands : there are a few Lingayets and Jains, and several villages composed exclusively of Musalmans. Lambanis are also numerous, but are more or less migratory, most of them being engaged in carrying grain and salt. When not otherwise employed they collect firewood which the woman sell, and occasionally indulge in the more congenial pursuit of robbery. There are several low castes who are neither more nor less than slaves. There are also a few Christians.

Deserted villages.

28. Deserted villages are very numerous especially in the Malnad and in consequence the jungle is rapidly encroaching on the waste rice lands and gardens Several reasons are assigned by the people for abandoning their homes Among others are the bad quality of the water or insufficient supply, unhealthiness of the locality, difficulty of procuring labor, depredations of wild animals especially pig, sambhar and cheetal, and most patent cause of all, the existence of "Bhuts," or demons who blast their crops, destroy their cattle, poison their drinking water, and make themselves generally objectionable.

Appendix A.

No.	Name of Channel.	Source and where dammed.	Water runs months.	Villages Irrigated.	Remarks.
1	Handigunihalla	... Archalli Hoshalli ...	9	Arlekop, Handiguni.	Many of the Channels are more or less out of order and some of the dams are breached or entirely destroyed. All repairs where necessary are executed by the ryots of the villages who use the water.
2	Shivanegaudankatte	... Dandubidara Nandigave ...	6	Nandigave.	
3	Wattebachalhalla	... Mavinkere Hill, Virpakshipur ...	6	Virpakshipur and 5 other villages.	
4	Madburhalla	... Mavinkere Hill, Madbur ...	12	Madbur, Haleyur, Muttenkop.	
5	Gurparkattehalla	... Birenhalli Hill, Gurpur ...	6	Gurpur.	
6	Waddarbirenhallikattehole	Birenhalli Hill, Berenhalli...	6	Birenhalli.	
7	Bomasgundikattehole	... Birenhalli Hill, Bomasgundi.	6	Bomasgundi.	
8	Rangenhallikattehole	... Birenhalli Hill, Rangenhalli..	10	Shantpur, Rangenhalli,	
9	Hirgapurkattehole	... Birenhalli Hill, Hirgapur...	6	Hirgapur,	
10	Haravanhallikattehole	... Haravanhalli Hill, Haravanhalli ...	9	Haravanhalli	
11	Venkatapurkattehole	... Birenhalli Hill, Venkatapur	6	Venkatapur.	
12	Mandarvallikattehole	... Birenhalli Hill, Mandarvalli	6	Mandarvalli.	
13	Halsurkattehole	... Harovanhalli Hill, Halsur...	12	Halsur and 7 other villages.	

From the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, To the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Settlement, Mysore, No. 1263, dated Bangalore, 28th December 1879.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1130, dated 24th December 1879, forwarding for my perusal and return with any remarks I may desire to make, your report No. 1127 of the aforesaid date embodying proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Lakvalli Taluk of this District.

2. In reply, I beg to state that I have carefully perused your report and find that the proposals made by you for the revision of the assessment of the taluk are fair and equitable, the average rates (as per para 32) being such as will afford relief without sacrificing revenue by equalizing taxation and without being in any way oppressive.

3. The steady, though gradual, increase in the collections of this taluk from the official year 1854—55 to 1878—79, and that without diminution during the famine through which this Province has passed, leads me to anticipate a continued improvement in this respect. The taluk has hitherto been without sufficient means of communication, but the two roads now under construction, *viz.*, the Balehonnur-Yedahalli road, and the Chikmagalur-Yedahalli road will open out the southern portions of the taluk and naturally tend to increase traffic, population, and cultivation. It is also under contemplation to open out the present mountain locked Jagar valley by means of a good cart road which will lead in the first instance to Attigundi and from thence as a centre to other parts of the valley, which scheme when carried out will be of immense advantage to the taluk.

4. The intention of Government to impose an acreage on coffee gardens in lieu of the present halat on the produce will also be one of the means of increasing the revenue of the District and of improving its cultivation. From personal inspection of numbers of gardens in the Jagar valley, I quite concur with the description given of native gardens by Major Rutherfurd in para 9 of his report. They are entirely neglected, and old worn out trees are not replaced. In fact, as a rule, the owners visit them but once a year, and that at crop time to reap the produce, and do not spend a rupee on their up-keep, being quite contented to get whatever amount of crop nature produces. The payment of a land assessment therefore will act as a spur to improved cultivation and generally improve the wealth of the taluk.

5. The enclosures of your letter are herewith returned.

APPENDIX

Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, House,s Lakvalli Taluk of the Kadur District, reported on in Survey

Class.			Number.	Name of Magni.	By Survey Accounts.												Past collection on cultivated lands.
					Total area.	Inam, acres.	Unarable.	Government, Cultivated.				Government, Waste.				
								Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			1	Yedchalli	11,840	210	9,039	33	1,093	461	1,592	1	529	409	939	3,292
			2	Danvasa	13,443	65	10,986	17	937	376	1,330	...	679	383	1,062	2,339
			3	Kodnad	31,544	87	29,529	6	554	196	756	...	761	411	1,172	873
			4	Simsha	10,598	39	8,794	52	1,027	80	1,159	8	433	165	606	2,467
			5	Situr	4,864	6	4,028	93	484	2	579	4	174	73	251	1,969
			6	Hattur	9,687	36	8,854	64	498	18	580	3	152	62	217	1,777
			7	Madbur	17,091	136	14,588	55	1,043	387	1,485	5	536	341	882	2,846
			8	Konankere	3,880	10	3,295	47	286	31	364	3	92	116	211	1,517
			9	Ravur	7,088	168	4,987	3	1,055	303	1,361	...	438	134	572	2,514
			10	Naglapur	5,974	361	4,108	26	830	192	1,048	1	352	104	457	2,767
			11	Hipla	62,644	41	61,570	1	749	8	758	...	266	9	275	1,642
			12	Kalvasi	29,290	43	27,725	4	1,224	74	1,302	...	191	29	220	1,592
			13	Vagale	15,789	82	4,447	95	864	68	1,027	...	200	33	233	2,433
			14	Haravari	7,319	4	6,493	148	527	5	680	18	123	1	142	2,338
			15	Bâle	14,127	82	12,541	18	687	53	758	1	661	84	746	2,112
			16	Hebbi	4,359	93	4,076	...	86	11	97	...	70	20	90	153
			17	Lakvalli	30,770	668	20,078	65	3,279	2,051	5,395	28	2,077	2,524	4,629	9,010
			17	Total.....	280,307	2,134	245,198	732	15,223	4,316	20,271	72	7,784	4,898	12,704	41,864

Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 22nd March 1880.

A.

Population and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 442 Villages of the Superintendent's letter No. 1127, dated 24th December 1879.

Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment.								Cattle.			Carts.						
Government, Cultivated.				Government, Waste.													
Total Assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Total Assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large, Halli Bandis.	Total.	Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
3,492	350	2,934	198	1,141	5	969	167	616	1,303	1,919	20	20	40	1,871	456	305	
2,715	149	2,416	150	1,317	...	1,161	156	375	804	1,179	9	11	20	759	182	198	
1,425	42	1,310	73	1,534	...	1,368	166	202	412	614	8	4	12	379	127	102	
3,225	51	2,696	28	892	34	799	59	314	523	837	2	...	2	484	145	168	
2,416	1,199	1,217	...	382	22	338	22	132	616	748	...	2	2	300	74	74	
2,118	854	1,256	8	347	20	307	20	185	493	678	...	...	...	388	91	87	
3,297	505	2,666	126	1,111	15	976	120	418	951	1,369	11	26	37	891	216	204	
1,262	586	664	12	224	17	164	43	578	1,671	2,249	...	...	...	1,057	56	97	
2,853	28	2,699	126	859	...	795	64	389	544	933	4	1	5	802	163	185	
2,291	241	1,982	68	721	5	676	40	475	709	1,184	3	1	4	1,256	253	237	
1,940	4	1,934	2	501	...	499	2	316	606	922	...	...	...	723	165	155	
2,760	15	2,732	13	327	...	322	5	541	1,062	1,603	...	...	...	1,755	323	259	
3,038	1,052	2,016	20	337	...	328	9	277	582	859	...	...	...	705	148	139	
2,481	1,353	1,127	1	290	109	181	...	157	348	505	...	...	...	338	81	78	
1,933	146	1,767	20	1,310	5	1,273	32	222	410	632	1	3	4	541	125	112	
189	...	187	2	158	...	155	3	36	125	161	...	...	...	99	20	18	
10,243	551	8,563	1,129	5,518	142	3,988	1,388	1,566	4,381	5,947	122	27	149	3,500	985	746	
47,728	7,586	38,166	1,976	16,909	374	14,299	2,296	6,799	15,540	22,339	180	95	275	15,846	3,615	3,164	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 22nd March 1880.

No. 6820-32—R. 1193, DATED BANGALORE, 22ND MARCH 1880.

ORDER THEREON.—The above papers contain proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Lakvalli Taluk.

2. The Taluk, excepting the Lakvalli magni, belongs to the Malnad country. It is very jungly, the arable area being but one-fourth of the whole extent. The staple crops consist of rice and sugar-cane grown on wet lands, and supari and other garden cultivation, as well as coffee. There are heavy and valuable forests in the north-eastern part of the taluk, a considerable portion of which, known as the Munna jungle, comprising 35 square miles, has been reserved. Adjoining this, are two Amrut Mahal kavals, Panchahunshi and Kundur, which comprise an area of 15 square miles.

3. The climate is not generally healthy. The soil is indifferent, there being very little black soil, but the rain-fall is abundant and water-supply favorable. Labor for the garden cultivation has, to a considerable extent, to be imported from the western coast, as well as from the Sorab and Sâgar Taluks. The cultivation of rice lands is but indifferently carried on and the average yield is poor.

4. The results of the proposed settlement are shewn below :—

	Garden.			Rice.			Dry Crop.			Total.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate	Acres.	Assessment.
Occupied lands ...	732	7,586	10-5-10	15,223	38,166	2-8-2	4,316	1,976	0-7-4	20,271	47,728
Unoccupied lands.	72	374	5-3-1	7,734	14,299	1-13-7	4,898	2,296	0-7-6	12,704	16,969
Total...	804	7,960	...	22,957	52,465	...	9,214	4,272	...	32,975	64,697

5. The settlement on occupied lands amounts to Rs. 47,728, the collections on the same in 1878—79 being Rs. 41,646. Out of the difference, Rs. 6,082, Rs. 1,706 have to be contributed to the Irrigation Fund, and Rs. 3,000 is the estimated amount of the additional remuneration required for village officers in lieu of grain-fees. The net increase to Government revenue will therefore be only Rs. 1,376, and this is irrespective of the increase in the amount of the local cess. The increase has entirely resulted from the equalization of the assessment rather than from its enhancement. On the contrary, the assessment where it was oppressive has been reduced.

6. It will be seen that there are considerable future available resources in the large extent of unoccupied rice lands, from which some increase of revenue hereafter may be fairly calculated upon, but this will be dependent entirely on the opening out of the taluk and the increase of population.

7. There are besides the lands held for coffee cultivation. The extent of these holdings chiefly situated in the two magnis of Hipla and Kalvasi, forming the Jagar valley, is estimated to comprise 33,000 acres. The acreage assessment to be hereafter levied on these lands is not included in the estimate of the revenue resources of the taluk above given.

8. With these observations, the Officiating Chief Commissioner sanctions the introduction of the proposed settlement with the usual guarantee for 30 years.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner in Mysore.
" Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Mysore.
" Offg. Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District.
" Commissioners of the Ashtagram and Nagar Divisions for information.
" Deputy Commissioners of other Districts for information.
" Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 27th March 1880.

READ—

Chief Commissioner's Proceedings dated the 4th February 1880, No. 5903-11—R. 1035.

(2.) Letter from the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, No. 543, dated 20th February 1880.

(3.) Letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, No. 1844—509, dated 4th March 1880.

(4.) Letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, No. 1637, dated 14th March 1880.

(5.) Letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, No. 1891, dated 15th March 1880.

(6.) Letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, No. 329, dated 15th March 1880.

(7.) Letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr District, No. B, dated 17th March 1880.

No. 6898-6907—REV. 1209, DATED BANGALORE, 27TH MARCH 1880.

ORDER THEREON.—In continuation of Proceedings dated 4th February 1880, No. 5903-11—R. 1035, the Chief Commissioner directs that the price to be charged for the opium supplied by the Deputy Commissioners to licensed vendors and medical practitioners shall be Rs. 7—8—0 per seer of 24 tolas, that is 5 annas per tola weight. This barely covers the cost of the article and the duty and transit charges.

2. With regard to the license fees, Rs. 5 per month appear to be levied in the towns of Mysore, Shimoga and Chikmagalur, and in Bangalore, a combined fee of Rs. 10 per month for the sale of opium and ganja. The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar recommends a fee of rupee one per month, and that of Túmkúr one rupee per quarter. The opium which is purchased at 6 rupees per seer appears to be sold by retail at 12 rupees per seer at Shimoga and Chikmagalur, which may be owing to the vendors at the above places enjoying the monopoly of the sale. The Deputy Commissioners of these Districts do not explain whether, in addition to the license fees, the shops are sold by auction as is usual in these Districts in regard to shops for the sale of other intoxicating articles. The Chief Commissioner, however, considers that the Government looking for its revenue chiefly to the duty incorporated in the price, should give every facility to persons obtaining licenses for the sale, so as to prevent sellers demanding an unduly high price. He therefore directs that, for the present, a fixed license fee of 9 rupees per quarter may be levied in the towns of Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga and Chikmagalur and of 3 rupees per quarter at all other stations, the practice of selling the shops, if it exists anywhere, being discontinued. The above fees are for the sale of opium or preparations of opium only. Should the same vendors sell ganja or other articles, they will be liable to separate taxation in accordance with the rules applicable to the same.

3. With reference to the enquiry made by the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, it is desired that the licenses may be freely given to all medical practitioners, whether Hakims and Pandits or certified medical men, if they are known to require the article for medicinal purposes only.

4. As pointed out by the Deputy Commissioner of Túmkúr, under Rule XIII, the Deputy Commissioners are not at liberty to sell less than one seer at a time whether to medical practitioners or licensed vendors. Para 4 of the Proceedings, dated 4th February 1880, will be modified accordingly.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Deputy Accountant General.
„ President, Bangalore Municipal Commission, for information.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 27th March 1880.

READ—

Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 3970—R. 686, dated 8th December 1879, calling for draft forms of notification and contract bond in regard to the Ganja farm for the year 1880—81.

READ the following replies to the above Proceedings :—

From the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, No. 392, dated 8th December 1879.
Do of the Kolar District, No. 1369—397, dated 17th November 1879.
Do of the Túmkúr District, No. 317, dated 23rd March 1880.
Do of the Mysore District, No. 1741, dated 13th February 1880.
Do of the Hassan District, No. 1141, dated 19th December 1879.
Do of the Shimoga District, No. 162, dated 27th November 1879.
Do of the Kadur District, No. 1126, dated 22nd do.
Do of the Chitaldroog District, No. 320, dated 26th December 1879.

No. 6903-16—REV. 1210, DATED BANGALORE, 27TH MARCH 1880.

ORDER THEREON.—The revenue derivable from ganja in this Province being inconsiderable,—quite insignificant except in Bangalore and Mysore, the Deputy Commissioners of the several Districts are requested to make their own arrangements for giving out the monopoly of the sale of the article for the ensuing year, reporting the result to this Office. As there is not sufficient time, a notification of the sale in the Gazette may be dispensed with, the same being duly notified to all likely purchasers at the District head-quarters and any other places in the District in such manner as may be considered proper. If found necessary, the existing arrangements in each District may be continued for April and the sale made for the remaining 11 months only.

2. Considering the small amount of consumption in several of the Districts, it may not perhaps be necessary to give a contract for the monopoly of the sale for the whole District, even if persons can be found to undertake the contract; if deemed preferable, arrangements may be made to sell the shops, or the right to sell, by retail at each station by public auction, as seems to be at present done in the Shimoga District.

3. The draft contract bonds received from the several Districts differ from one another materially. The following points should be provided in them :—

I. The contract is not transferable.

II. The contract amount is payable by equal monthly instalments on or before the 20th of each month.

III. A deposit of 3 months' instalments should be made as security.

IV. Arrears to bear interest at 6 per cent.

V. The Deputy Commissioner is to determine the number of shops and the places where they are to be kept, and to be empowered to make any alterations in them from time to time.

VI. The licenses issued for the retail sale by the contractor shall be in the prescribed form, and shall be countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner, but no separate fees shall be leviable for them on account of Government.

VII. The ganja shall be of good quality and not adulterated, and shall be sold at a fixed price of 8 annas per seer of 24 tolas. More than 4 tolas'

weight shall not be sold to the same person on the same day, except for medicinal purposes on passes issued by a Magistrate.

VIII. The contractor should always keep at least a month's supply on hand.

IX. Disorderly conduct and irregular transactions in the shops should not be permitted.

X. The terms of the contract generally should not be inconsistent with the provisions of the Excise Act X of 1871.

4. In order to secure uniformity of practice, forms of contract bond and retail licenses are forwarded for adoption, so far as they may be applicable to the circumstances of each District.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 27th March 1880.

FORM OF GANJA CONTRACT BOND.

Whereas I hereby enter into a contract with the Deputy Commissioner of the District for the time being, for the monopoly of the sale of ganja or any preparation thereof within the limits of the said District from the 1st day of April 1880 to the 31st day of March 1881, both days inclusive, for a sum of Rs.

I do accordingly bind myself, my heirs, executors and representatives to perform my engagement and to observe the following conditions; and as security for the due performance thereof I deposit the sum of Rs. being one fourth of the contract amount to be held at the disposal of the said Deputy Commissioner till the close of the contract.

Conditions.

I. The contract shall not be transferable except with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner.

II. For the purposes of this contract, Government may decline to recognize any representative, agent or partner I may appoint or take during the period of the contract, unless such representative, agent or partner shall have been first approved of by the Deputy Commissioner of the District for the time being.

III. The contract amount of Rs. shall be paid by me into the Government Treasury by equal monthly instalments of Rs. , together with local cess thereon at the rate of one anna per rupee, on or before the 20th day of each month. In case of default in the payment of any of the instalments as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Deputy Commissioner of the District for the time being to declare the deposit forfeited, to order the farm to be taken under Government management at my risk, or to declare the lease forfeited and to re-sell it at my risk and loss and further to recover all arrears with interest at 6 per cent per annum by the attachment and sale of my property, personal and real.

IV. The number of shops for the sale of ganja and the places at which they are to be kept shall be determined by the Deputy Commissioner, and I engage to sell ganja only at the places so fixed. The Deputy Commissioner shall be at liberty to make any alterations in the number and localities of the shops that he may from time to time consider necessary or to close any shop without any claims for compensation on my part.

V. The retail vendors nominated by me will be furnished by me with licenses in the prescribed form, duly countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner, but no separate fees shall be leviable for such licenses on account of Government.

VI. I shall sell ganja only to such licensed vendors, and shall use my best endeavours to secure, on the part of the persons appointed by me to the charge of retail shops, a strict adherence to the provisions of the engagements entered into by them respectively; and on its coming to my knowledge that a breach of those provisions has been committed, I shall bring the circumstances to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner, and dismiss the offender from my service.

VII. The ganja sold shall be of good quality, and not adulterated and I shall always keep on hand at least one month's supply of ganja.

VIII. I shall, on the requisition of the Revenue authorities, cause all the shops for the sale of ganja on or adjacent to the line of march to be closed, while a regiment or detachment of European soldiers is passing by and during its temporary halt in the vicinity, and no compensation shall be claimable by me for any loss that may be occasioned thereby.

IX. Whenever required, I shall render a true and correct account of the sales at each shop.

X. For any infringement of the above conditions, I hold myself liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100, to be levied at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner, and to a forfeiture of my contract if deemed necessary by him.

In acknowledgment of the above, I have hereto set my hand and seal this day of 1880.

Form of License for Ganja.

Registered No.

Name of License-holder.

Name of Vendor or Shopman.

Locality.

I do hereby grant a license for the retail vend of ganja produced in the Mysore country to in the Taluk of in the District of in the Division on the following conditions:—

I. This license is not transferable by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, and no other persons than those mentioned in the license shall have power to act under this license.

II. Sale of ganja shall be made only in the shop for which this license is granted, and not elsewhere upon any pretext whatever. A board shall be fixed in a conspicuous place outside such shop with the names of the retail license-holder and the vendor and the number of the license legibly painted on it.

III. The ganja sold shall be of good quality and not be adulterated and will be sold at a fixed price of 8 annas a seer.

IV. The license-holder shall not give ganja in any quantity whatever, either directly or indirectly, to any European Non-Commissioned or Warrant Officer, East Indian or Native woman wearing European clothing connected with or related to men of these classes, or to any person under 12 years of age, and he shall not permit disorderly behaviour in his shop or premises, and shall not suffer any gambling whatever therein and shall not knowingly permit persons of bad character to meet therein, nor permit any person to take ganja in any such quantity as to produce stupefaction. Information of suspicious characters shall be given to the Magistrate or Police Officer.

V. The license-holder shall not sell to any person more than 4 tolas weight of ganja, during one day on any pretence whatever, with the exception of holders of passes from a Magistrate permitting them to purchase a greater quantity for medicinal purposes.

VI. The license-holder shall receive ready money only for ganja sold. The shop shall be closed by 9 P. M., and not opened before 6 A. M.

VII. The license-holder shall not sell ganja for less than the price fixed in para III.

VIII. Breach of the above conditions and restrictions will subject the holder of this license and vendor to the immediate forfeiture of the license in addition to the penalties provided in the Excise Act.

IX. This license shall continue in force till the March 188 and no longer. The shop is subject to the payment of usual mohatarafa tax.

Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 27th March 1880.

ಗಾಂಜಾ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ ಫಾರಂ.

ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರ್ ನಂಬರು.

ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸದಾರನ ಹೆಸರು.

ಪೆಂಡರು ಆಫವಾ ದುಕಾ೯ದಾರನ ಹೆಸರು.

ಸ್ಥಳ.

ಈ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾರೆಯಾಗಿ ಗಾಂಜಾ ಮಾರುವನಿಗೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಬೇಪದ

ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು ಅಲ್ಲೂಕು ಡಿವಿಜ಼ನ್ ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕೊಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

1. ಈ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ ಮಾರಕೊಡದು, ಮತ್ತು ದಾನಾ, ಆಪವು ಇತರ ಯಾವವಿಧದಿಂದಲೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸಫರ್ ಮಾಡಕೊಡದು. ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸುವ ಜನಗಳ ಶಿವಾಯಿ ಮತ್ತಾರೂ ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಡ ದುಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ವ್ರಂಟಾಗಿ ಕೂಡದು.

2. ಯಾವ ದುಕಾನಿಗೆ ಈ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತೋ ಆದುಕಾನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಗಾಂಜಾ ಮಾರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಯಾವ ನೆವದಿಂದಲೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಮತ್ತೆಲ್ಲೂ ಮಾರಕೂಡದು. ಅಂಥಾ ದುಕಾನಿನ ಹೊರಗೆ ಪಂದು ಬಹಿರಂಗವಾದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾನಿ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸದಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರರೋಕ್ಷ್ಯು ಮಾಡುವನ ಹೆಸರು ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸಿನ ನಂಬರು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಬರಂಗದಿಂದ ಬರಿಯಲ್ ಪಟ್ಟು ವಂದು ಪಲಿಗೆಯು ಚಿಕಟಾಯಿಸಲಿ ಪಡಬೇಕು.

3. ವಿಕ್ರಯವಾಗುವ ಗಾಂಜಾವಳ್ಳೇ ತರಹಾದ್ದಾಗಿ ಇರಬೇಕಲ್ಲದೆ ಬೆರಿಕೆಮಾಡಿ ಕೆಡಿಸಕೊಡದು,ಮತ್ತು ಅವನ್ನು ಕೇರುವಂದಕ್ಕೆ 8 ಆಣೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಗೊತ್ತಾದ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಮಾರಬೇಕು.

4. ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸದಾರನು ಯಪ್ಪು ಮೊತ್ತದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷವಾಗಿಯೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಪರೋಕ್ಷವಾಗಿಯೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಯಾವನೊಬ್ಬ ಯೂರೋಪಿಯರ್ ಸಾರ್ಜಂಟ್ ಕಮ್ಮಿಷನೆಡ್ ವಾರಂಟ ಆಫಿಸರನಿಗೆ ಆಗಲಿ ಪ್ರೈವೇಟು ಸೋಲ್ಜರು ಆಫವಾ ಯಾವ ಯೂರೋಪಿಯರ್ ಆಫವಾ ಈಸ್ಟಿಇಂಡಿಯರ್ ಗೆ ಅದರೂ ಸದರೀ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಅಸಂಬಂಧವಾದ ಯೂರೋಪಿಯರ್ ಪೈಸ್ಸು ಹಾಕಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಯಾವ ನೇಟಿವ್ ಹೆಂಗಸಿಗೆ ಅದರೂ ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ವರುಷಗಳ ವಯಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಪೊಳಪಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಯಾವನಿಗೆ ಆಗಲಿ ಕೊಡಕೂಡದು. ತನ್ನ ದುಕಾನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಫವಾ ಆಜಾಬಾಜಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ರಮ ನಡವಳಿಕೆ ನಡಿಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಡಲೂ ಕೂಡದು. ಜೂಜು ಆಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಡಕೂಡದು. ಅಕ್ರಮ ನಡವಳಿಕೆ ಜನಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇರುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಡಕೂಡದು, ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನೇ ಆಗಲಿ ನಿಷಾಯೇರುವಹಾಂಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ತೆಗದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಡಕೂಡದು. ಈತನು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಮೇಜಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರಿಗೆ ಆಫವಾ ಪೋಲೀಸು ಆಫಿಸರರಿಗೆ ಅನುಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಆಸ್ಪದವಾದ ಗುಮಾನುವುಳ್ಳ ಜನಗಳ ವರ್ತಮಾನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

5. ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸದಾರನು ವಂದು ದಿನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಷಧದ ವುಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಮ್ಯಾಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರಿಂದ ಪ್ಯಾಸು ಪಡದಿರತಕ್ಕ ವರಿಗೆ ಶಿವಾಯಿ ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ನೆವದಿಂದಲೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಗಾಂಜಾ 4 ತೊಲೆಗಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾರಕೂಡದು.

6. ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸದಾರನು ಸದರೀ ಚಿತಸು ಮಾರುವದಕ್ಕೆ ನಗದು ಪಣ ತೆಗದುಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ದುಕಾನು ಸೂರ್ಯೋದಯವಾದ 6 ಘಂಟಿಗೆ ತೆಗದು ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲ 9 ಘಂಟಿಗೆ ಮುಚ್ಚಬೇಕು.

7. ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸದಾರನು ತಿನೇ ಕಲಂನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯವಾಗಿ ಇರುವ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಕಮ್ಮೀ ಕೊಡಕೂಡದು.

8. ಮೇಲಿನ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳು ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತಪ್ಪುವ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸದಾರನು, ಪುರೋಕ್ಷ್ಯು ಮಾಡುವವನು ಯಕ್ಸೈಜ್ ಆಕ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಿರುವ ಜುರ್ಮಾನೆಗಳು ತೆರುವದಲ್ಲದೆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸು ತಕ್ಷಣವೇ ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವನು.

9. ಈ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸು 18 ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಮಾಹೆ ತಾರೀಖುವರಿಗೇ ಜಾರೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು, ಆದುಕಾ೯ವಾಮೂಲೆ ಮೊಹತರ್ಫಾ ಕಂವಾಯ ತೆರುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

PART II.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

(REVENUE.)

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1880.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Petitions dated the 2nd and 4th February 1880 from Sesha Joyis of Devanhalli were referred to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for report, if considered necessary, with reference to the list referred to by the petitioner as shewing that four kandis of his land were swamped; the Deputy Commissioner was further informed that no remission could be granted, but that an extension of time for payment may be allowed in the event of the petitioner at once arranging to pay a moiety of the arrears due by him.	1st March 1880.	
2	Petition No. 3240, dated 7th February 1880 from Yellappa, Kayamguttadar of Bedarhalli in the Bangalore Taluk, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, for report, with the intimation that no remission of the assessment due could be granted, but that extension of time may be allowed in such cases, if the land holders come forward to pay a portion of the arrears at once.	Do do	
3	Petition No. 4007 of 1879—80 from Venkatkrishnam Bhatta and Venkat Rao, Jodidars, Dassinayakanhalli, Devanhalli Taluk, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, for such consideration as may be deemed proper in regard to the grant of extension of time for the payment of the arrears of famine years.	3rd do	
4	The season report for the week ending 28th February 1880 was telegraphed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Calcutta.	Do do	
5	Three printed copies of the returns of prices current of food grains in the Mysore and Coorg Provinces for the fortnight ending 15th February 1880, were forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce &c, Calcutta.	Do do	
6	Petition No. 3424, dated 18th January 1880 from Uddi Madhva Rao, pensioned Revenue Sheristadar, Kolar District Office, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for disposal.	Do do	
7	Petition No. 3461, dated 22nd January 1880 from Nanjundaiya of Hulikal, Magadi Taluk, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, for consideration.	Do do	
8	As proposed by the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, the grant of a piece of unassessed waste land measuring six guntas and sixty-one yards, in Lakshmapur village, Nagar Taluk, required for building shops and holding a weekly market, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, and the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey.	8th do	
9	The season report for the week ending 6th March 1880 was telegraphed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Calcutta.	10th do	
10	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was informed that the lands attached to the Bangalore Experimental Farm for the year 1880—81 may be sold to greater advantage, if they were divided into small blocks convenient for the ordinary garden cultivators; and he was requested to have the property thus divided and to	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	submit a list of the same, shewing the upset prices which may be fixed for them, and also to report the result of the last year's lease and what terms are likely to be obtained for the present year.		
11	The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, was requested to submit, as early as practicable, the information called for in regard to mohatarfa levied in the Tirthahalli Municipality.	10th March 1880.	8th Jan. 1880, Part II, Rev.
12	Under the circumstances represented, the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, was directed to make arrangements at once for the sale to the best advantage of the reserved trees situated on occupied lands in the village of Madapur.	Do do	
13	The Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District was requested to submit full explanation of the grounds for remitting half the kandayam payable for 1876—77 on all wet and garden lands held by respectable pattadars who were possessed of means.	11th do	
14	The proposal to utilize the stones of the bastion of the Fort at Hebbalgere in the Chanagiri Taluk, for the construction of tunnels on the Benkipur Dumi Road, was approved.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, and the Secretary, Public Works Department.	Do do	
15	A copy of the list of inam villages belonging to Government temples in the Bangalore District, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner with a request that, should any alterations or additions be required, the same may be pointed out.	Do do	
16	Orders were passed relative to the survey of inam villages attached to temples under Government control.—Communicated to the Survey and Inam Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.	Do do	
17	The Inam Superintendent was requested to furnish certain further information regarding the inam lands of the Dalvai Devaraj Ars, and a refund bill received from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, in connection therewith was returned for revision.	Do do	
18	The alienation of a piece of land required for the burial ground of the Kurbar population of Shikarpur, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, and the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey.	Do do	
19	Petition No. 4222, dated 9th March 1880 from Papu Subba Rao, Kayamguttadar of Krishnapur, Lakkur Hobli, Malur Taluk, soliciting extension of time for the payment of arrears due by him on account of the famine years, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, for disposal.	12th do	
20	Petition No. 4220 of 1879—80 from Krishnachar, residing at Siddikatte, Bangalore, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, for disposal.	Do do	
21	Petition No. 4221 of 1879—80 from Venkatramaiya of Virupapura, Hulikal, Magadi Taluk, was forwarded together with three enclosures to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, for report.	Do do	
22	Orders were passed relative to the claim of the inamdar of Sulgode in the Sagar Taluk to levy survey rates of assessment from the ryots in his inam village.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.	Do do	4th June 1879.
23	Orders were passed on an appeal preferred against the Bangalore Deputy Commissioner's order, directing the sale of the jodi village of Dalsagere and four other villages.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, and the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.	Do do	
24	In reply to their petition dated 13th February 1880, Dasa Setti and other residents of Melkote in the Attikuppa Taluk, Hassan District, were informed that, the system of remitting mohatarfa tax on account of services rendered to temples having been discontinued, the petitioners are liable to the tax.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
25	In reply, the Vice President of the Municipal Board, Mysore, was informed that the proposed new taxes on imported piece-goods and metals may not be introduced into the Municipality of Mysore for the present.	12th March 1880.	
26	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, was informed that the arrangements made for granting a reduction in the assessment of lands held by Aigur Mallegauda on account of remuneration for the office of Mokhtesar Patel of Manjarabad Taluk held by him, must be regarded as temporary pending the revision of these emoluments, and that efforts be made for bringing the lands abandoned by Channappagauda under cultivation and assessment.	Do do	
27	In reply, the Inam Superintendent was requested to dispose of the inams in the villages which it was in contemplation to grant as jahagir to the illegitimate grandsons of the late Maha Raja, in the Chamarajnagar Taluk, in the same manner as in other Government villages.	13th do	
28	Orders were passed on a reference relative to the remissions being granted to the ryots whose lands under the Sanjimatadakanaju and Pulsamavadda tanks were not cultivated owing to the tanks having breached.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.	Do do	
29	Under the circumstances represented, the Survey Superintendent was requested to explain on what grounds the Amrut Mahal Department was required to bear the whole cost of the boundary marks erected to define the kavals belonging to that Department.	Do do	
30	The Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, was informed that a temporary assessment may be fixed on the land made over by the Amrut Mahal Department to Jamgal Nanjappa, pending its classification and assessment by the survey.	Do do	
31	The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was directed to have the taluk records further examined with reference to the claim of the Musalmans of Hoskote to the building known as the Sayer chavadi at Kasba Hoskote.	Do do	
32	An order was passed directing that cloths of local manufacture should continue to be exempted from the Municipal octroi.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, the President, Bangalore Municipal Commission, and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
33	Petition No. 4252, dated 11th March 1880, from Siddalingaiya, Shikarpur Taluk, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, for disposal.	15th do	
34	Explanation on certain points was required of the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, in regard to his statement showing the amount required for repairing boundary marks in Government waste lands in the Channagiri Taluk for 1879—80.	Do do	
35	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in the Mysore and Coorg Provinces for the fortnight ending 29th February 1880, was forwarded to the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, Statistical Branch.	Do do	
36	The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was requested to submit further explanation in regard to certain items of remission granted during 1878—79.	17th do	27th Oct. 1879, Part II, Rev.
37	The season report for the week ending 13th instant was telegraphed to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.	Do do	
38	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, was informed that a patta providing an acreage assessment will be given to Mrs. D. M. Lewis for her coffee lands on the Nandi hill.	Do do	
39	In returning the statements Class V Nos. 1 and 2 for December 1879, attention was drawn to paras 24 and 25 of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings therein quoted, and the Deputy Commissioner requested to submit at an early date the statements showing the moiety of collections on the articles referred to.	18th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
40	Petition No. 4353 of 1879—80 from Mahomed Bakar, Cantonment Bangalore, regarding a piece of ground in front of his house, was forwarded to the President of the Bangalore Cantonment Municipality for report.	18th March 1880.	
41	Petition No 4316 of 1879—80 from Krishna Shastri, Kayamguttadar of Krishnaraj Palya in Nelamangala Taluk, praying for extension of time for the payment of arrears of assessment, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for disposal.	Do do	
42	Petition No. 4341 of 1879—80 from Timmappa of Alur, Magadi Taluk, on the same subject, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for disposal.	Do do	
43	Petition No. 4354 of 1879—80 from Subbaiya and other ryots of Anekal and Hoskote Taluks, for remission of assessment, were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for disposal.	Do do	
44	Petitions Nos. 4304 and 4355 of 1879—80 from Papa Shetti and other weavers of Anekal, and Gopal Shetti and certain others of Dodballapur, respectively, for the remission of either house tax or loom tax, were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for report.	Do do	
45	Under the circumstances represented, the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, was directed to put a stop to further expenditure being incurred to adapt the sandal koti at Kadur for a Dispensary, and he was requested to submit proposals for a new building.	Do do	16th Oct. 1879, Part II, Fin.
46	Petition No. 4381 of 1879—80 from Rudrappa and other weavers of Anekal, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for disposal.	Do do	
47	As regards the appropriation of the receipts from cattle pounds, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was referred to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 3534-40—166 of the 10th October 1879.	Do do	10th Oct. 1879, Part II, Rev.
48	A letter received from Mr. T. Rhenius was forwarded to the President of the Bangalore Cantonment Municipal Commission with a request that explanation may be furnished in regard to the delay in submitting a new grant for Mr. Rhenius' land excluding the Muhammadan burial ground with the right of way to it, &c.	Do do	
49	Petition No. 4380 of 1879—80 from Suryanarayana Shastri and D. Srinivasaiya of Bagalur in Devanhalli Taluk, for remission of assessment, &c., was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, with a request that reasonable extension of time might be allowed where as stated no crops had been reaped.	19th do	
50	In reply to his petition of the 3rd September 1879, Subraya Bhatta, Archak of Bhimesvara Temple in Kavaledurga Taluk, was informed that for reasons stated the proceedings of his case called for no revision.—Copy sent to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District.	Do do	13th Dec. 1879, Part II, Rev.
51	Letter No. 1889—608 of the 14th instant from the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District, submitting an application made by one Narasimha Raddi to repair the breached tank of the village of Telukunte in Gudibanda Taluk at his own expense. was forwarded to the Secretary, Public Works Department, for report.	Do do	
52	Statements Class V. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 for January 1880 were returned to the Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore, Mysore, and Chitaldroog Districts, with a requestthat they may be re-submitted after shewing therein the moiety of collections from octroi under their respective heads agreeably to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings Nos. 3362-73—161 and 4914-25—243, dated 27th September and 24th December 1879.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
53	The Mess Secretary, Queens' Own Sappers and Miners, Bangalore, was informed that for reasons stated the octroi duty on the re-exported tobacco referred to by him could not be refunded.	19th March 1880.	
54	The President of the Bangalore Cantonment Municipal Commission was informed that the alteration required in the rules for the refund of octroi duty on articles re-exported from the Municipality might be deferred till the Bill on the general question of octroi duty was finally disposed of.	Do	do
55	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was informed that there was no objection to the appointment of Danappa as Patel of the kayamgutta village of Kacharikahalli should the kayamguttadar consent thereto.	Do	do
56	Orders were issued to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District regarding the trade tax payable by Chittappa and Syed Ahmed of Ganjam.	20th	do
57	The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was requested to submit in communication with the President of the Bangalore Municipal Commission, a complete list of villages included within the Municipalities of the Bangalore Cantonment and Pettah.	Do	do
58	The Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District was requested to explain certain discrepancies in his demand, collection and balance statement No. IV for December 1879.	Do	do
59	Referring to the sum of Rs. 44—7—8, shewn in his sayer account No. I, class V, for January 1880 under the head "Opium" as *ad-valorem* duty at 20 per cent, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District was requested to exclude that item from the said return in future and enter it only in the demand, collection and balance statement No. III.	Do	do
60	The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was requested to explain certain discrepancies in his demand, collection and balance statement No. IX for December 1880 and retransmit the same after correcting certain errors, &c.	Do	do
61	In reply to his petition of the 14th August 1879, Kondenhalli Subbamma of Gandasi in Haranhalli Taluk was informed that for reasons stated no portion of the assessment due by him for 1876—77 could be remitted.—Copy sent to the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District.	Do	do
62	Orders were issued to the Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District in the matter of a complaint made by Venkataiya and other ryots of Balasamudra in Hosdurga Taluk regarding the levy of water cess.	22nd	do
63	Copy of extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India and certain other papers regarding the experiments made with cattle manure in the cultivation of Queensland maize, &c., was circulated to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts	23rd	do
64	The Jamin Jhada accounts of some of the taluks of the Kadur and Tumkúr Districts were forwarded to the Inam Superintendent with a request to return the same when no longer required.	Do	do
65	Copies of certain letters were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District with a request that the certificates therein referred to might be furnished to the Inam Department without delay.	Do	do
66	The date prescribed for the monthly demand, collection and balance statements reaching this office was extended to the 15th of the following month, and that for March to the 15th of the following May.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.	Do	do
67	The management under amani of the toddy farm of the Banavar Taluk, at a total monthly cost of Rs. 47, was sanctioned.—Com-	Do	do

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	municated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District and the Deputy Accountant General.		
68	Three printed copies of the return of prices current of food grains in the Mysore and Coorg Provinces for the fortnight ending 29th February 1880, were forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, &c., Calcutta.	24th March 1880.	
69	The season report for the week ending 20th March 1880 was telegraphed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.	Do do	
70	The Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was requested to submit an early reply to Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 4818-23—838, dated 18th December 1879, calling for a report on the expediency of introducing into his District the scale of fees sanctioned for minor village servants in Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 5335—62, dated 1st August 1878.	Do do	
71	The Deputy Commissioners of the Shimoga and Túmkúr Districts was requested to send an early reply to the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No 3555-66—612, dated 10th October 1879. calling for a report on the several points noted in circular letter from the Government of India, Home Department, to Local Governments, dated 6th March 1879, on the subject of the law of land sale.	Do do	
72	The attention of the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was invited to this Office Proceedings No. 5260-69—261, dated 9th January 1880, regarding the audit of municipal accounts.	Do do	9th Jan. 1880, Part II, Rev.
73	The season report for the week ending 20th March 1880 was telegraphed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Calcutta.	Do do	
74	Three printed copies of the return of prices current of food grains in the Mysore and Coorg Provinces for the fortnight ending 29th February 1880, were forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, &c., Calcutta.	Do do	
75	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in the Mysore and Coorg Provinces for the fortnight ending 15th March 1880, was forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, &c., Calcutta.	Do do	
76	Instructions were issued to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District in the matter of the relinquishment of lands in the Sorab Taluk during 1878—79.	25th do	
77	In reply, the President of the Bangalore Cantonment Municipal Commission was informed that a fair trial should be given to the existing arrangements for levying octroi before taking any alterations into consideration.	Do do	29th Jan. 1880, Part II, Rev.
78	Petition No. 4505 of 1879—80 from B. Srinivasachar, Agent for Venkatachar holding lands under the tank of Tirumani in Gudibanda Taluk of the Kolar District, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District with a request that the payment of the disputed portion of the assessment on his lands may not be enforced pending further orders on certain conditions, &c.	Do do	
79	Orders were issued to the Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District in the case of Mahomed Mainuddin, a pensioned Jamadar of the Mysore Horse, regarding the remission of the assessment due by him for 1878—79, &c.—Communicated to the petitioner by an endorsement.	Do do	10th Feb. 1880, Part II, Genl.
80	As the season for revenue collections was fast expiring, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts were requested to examine the talukwar collections in detail personally, and adopt such measures as may be necessary in respect of those taluks in which the Amildars might be found lax in this respect.	Do do	
81	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was informed that there was no necessity for undertaking the extension of	27th do	5th Feb. 1880, Part II, Rev.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	the Baragi channel without the consent and written mutchalika of the Jahagirdar of Mahadevapur to pay the enhanced assessment.		
82	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District was informed that the water cess on the land of one Subba Rao of Maddagiri should be remitted for reasons stated from the year in which water was withheld, and the land re-classed as dry.	27th March 1880.	
83	Orders were issued to the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District in regard to the reduction of wet to Bengar rates in the Narsipur and Chamaraypatna Taluks.	29th do	27th Oct. 1879, Part II, Rev.
84	The measures adopted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for renting out the Lal-Bagh lodge and the Experimental Farm buildings to Messrs. Honeywell and Co., were approved of, and the Director of the Government Gardens was requested to issue instructions to the Superintendent of the Lal-Bagh to take charge of the Farm implements remaining undisposed of.	Do do	
85	Petition No. 4396 of 1879—80 from Jayaramaiya and others of Chintamani in Shrinivaspur Taluk, complaining of the levy of house tax, &c., was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District for disposal.	Do do	
86	Petitions Nos. 3153 and 4482 of 1879—80 from Srinivasatatachar and other Vrittidars of Gauramba Agrahara in Chamarajnagar Taluk, complaining of the attachment of their vrittis, were forwarded to the Inam Superintendent for report.	Do do	
87	Orders were issued to the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District in regard to the future tenure of lands taken up for cardamom cultivation.—Communicated to the Survey Superintendent and the Commissioner of the Ashtagram Division.	Do do	20th Dec. 1879, Part II, Rev.
88	A petition dated 16th instant from Rai-Bahadur A. Narayansami Modaliar of Bangalore, was forwarded to the President of the Bangalore Municipal Commission for report as to whether cart stands established in connection with charitable chattrams are taxed.	Do do	
89	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District was informed that till suitable rents can be secured the farm must continue to be managed under amani, and was requested to give a detailed description of the system followed under amani management.	30th do	
90	Copies of the sunnads, &c., (to be returned) connected with the kayamgutta villages of the Magadi Taluk, were forwarded to the Inam Superintendent.	31st do	
91	The season report for the week ending 27th instant was telegraphed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Simla.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 31st March 1880.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary.

PART II.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

(FINANCIAL.)

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1880.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	A bill for Rs. 53—14—0 being the amount of mileage and batta claimed by Mr. Harman, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm, was, for the reasons stated, reduced to Rs. 43—14—0 and forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for audit.	1st March 1880.	
2	Enquiry was made of the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, as to whether the Treasury Officer of the Shimoga District has been instructed to credit the Forest Department with Rs. 10—2—3 as requested in this Office No. 4287—558, dated 21st November 1879.	3rd do	
3	Rupees twenty were forwarded to the Officer in charge of the Chief Commissioner's Treasury with a request that a public service remittance transfer receipt for the amount in favor of B. Venkatachalaiya (son of the late Head Sheristadar) at Madras may be sent to this Office.	Do do	
4	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was requested to correct the amount *viz.* Rs. 100 entered by oversight in this Office No. 5479—Ml. 271, dated 19th January 1880, as the provision under XII Miscellaneous in the current year's budget of Davangere Municipality to Rs. 60.—Communicated to the Commissioner, Nagar Division.	Do do	
5	A notification of sanction for Rs. 200 submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, for constructing a V shaped drain in the town of Kolar, was accepted, and full appropriation sanctioned from the sum of Rs. 600 provided in the current year's budget under the head "Public Works Original."—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
6	A notification of sanction No. 8, dated 19th February 1880, for Rs. 100, submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District, for the construction of seven dust boxes in the Davangere Municipality, was accepted, and full appropriation sanctioned from the provision made in the current year's budget under "Construction of dust boxes."—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
7	A notification of sanction submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr District, for Rs. 109—2—10 for repairing the two temples on the Devaraydurga hill, was accepted and returned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	4th do	
8	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, was informed that the bill for Rs. 76—10—0 for certain articles of furniture for the Hiriyur travellers' bungalow was sanctioned and forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for audit, the charge being met from the provision under the head "26 Miscellaneous civil budget."	8th do	
9	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, for the refund of Rs. 3—8—0 to one Venkobachar on account of stamp duty erroneously recovered in excess of actual stamp fee by the Sub-Registrar of Yelahanka at the time of registration, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
10	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, for refunding Rs. 7—0—9 being a part of the purchase money paid by Tiraka Joyis, Devarbetta, and Ramaiya of Sagar Taluk, on account of certain lands belonging to one Nandi Timmaiya, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	8th March 1880.	
11	A supplemental bill for Rs 117—8—6, submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur, being the value of stationery required for the survey phutphani work of the Chikmagalur Taluk, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
12	A refund bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, for Rs. 314—8—0, being the amount inadvertently levied on inam ad-interim certificates by the Amildar of the Devanhalli Taluk, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
13	As requested by the Director of Public Instruction, an expenditure of Rs. 300 for the purchase of prize books for the Maha Raja's College at Mysore, was sanctioned, the amount being met from the provision made for the purpose in the current year's budget.—Communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
14	A re appropriation statement of the budget grant of Tirthahalli Town for 1879—80, submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, was sanctioned and communicated to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
15	A remittance transfer receipt No. 656 of 4th March 1880, for Rs. 20 was forwarded to B. Venkatachalaiya, Madras, being his scholarship for the month of February 1880, and an acknowledgment requested.	Do do	
16	A refund bill for Rs 0—8—0 submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, being the amount of bungalow fee erroneously recovered from Mr. J. Keenan, Sub-Engineer, was sanctioned and forwarded to Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
17	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, was informed that the estimated cost of Rs. 25 required for the manufacture of a new ghurry for the use of the Taluk Cutcherry at Sidlaghatta, was sanctioned, the charge being met from the general savings.	Do do	
18	An appropriation of Rs. 207 for dieting patients in the Tumkur dispensary was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
19	As requested by the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, a re-appropriation statement of the civil budget grants providing Rs. 110—12—0 to meet the cost of certain articles purchased from the abkari contractors for the use of the distillery at Hassan, was sanctioned, and the Deputy Commissioner requested to furnish details of the articles purchased and the necessity for the same, as the distillery at Hassan is no longer in work.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
20	A refund bill for Rs. 66—8—0, being the amount paid by Balachari of Bhadrapur, Shikarpur Taluk, for survey No. 30 in the village of Kuttarhalli, the sale of which had been subsequently cancelled, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
21	In reply, the Registrar of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes was informed that one half of the salaries of certain officials had been attached, and he was requested to send the Nazir of the Court to receive the money; J. Narasing Rao's pay having also been attached by the Sub-Judge's Court, Bangalore District, a rateable distribution of the amount was suggested.	Do do	
22	A bill for Rs. 4—0—0 submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, being the expenditure incurred in constructing a pillar for supporting the rain gauge in the Banavar Taluk, was sanctioned,	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	the charge being debited to Taluk contingencies.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.		
23	A bill for Rs. 2—4—2, being the amount of pay due to Lakshmirarasaiya, Shekdar of Barohalli, Kankanhalli Taluk, from 14th to 20th October 1879, being the time occupied by him in journeying from Devanhalli to Kankanhalli, was returned to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, duly countersigned.	8th March 1880.	
24	As submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, a bill for Rs. 22—11—10 to be refunded to one Sulepur Rangappa, being the part of the assessment paid by him on account of certain wet lands in Sompur village, which were subsequently ordered to be brought again under batayi tenure, was sanctioned, and the Deputy Commissioner requested to recover at the time of payment the sum of Rs. 12—9—7 being the value of a portion of the produce of the lands referred to above appropriated by the said Rangappa.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
25	Rupees 27—8—0 were forwarded to the Sub-Judge, Bangalore District, being a moiety of the pay of H. Venkatesaiya of this Office.	10th do	
26	With reference to his letter to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, regarding the ineligibility for pension of the services rendered in the Muzrayi Department by N. Gopalaiengar, late Sayer Accountant of the Division Commissioner's Office, a precedent was pointed out to the Deputy Accountant General, and he was requested to certify to the amount of pension to which Gopalaiengar is entitled and return the application to the Commissioner in the usual course.—Communicated to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division.	Do do	
27	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, was informed that sanction was accorded to the disbursement of Rs. 25 for conservancy purposes at Nandi during the ensuing fair, the charge being met from the sum of Rs 100 provided under part IV B of the District Fund Budget of the current year for conservancy charges during fairs and festivals.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General, and the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department.	Do do	
28	A supplemental pay bill for Rs. 10 for a sweeper of the Hindu Chattram in the town of Chikmagalur from 15th May to 14th July 1879, when the same was transferred to the Municipality, was sanctioned, the charge being met from savings in the grant under Part IV of the District Fund Budget.—Communicated to the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
29	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to re-credit Rs. 20 the amount of the transfer receipt received from the Deputy Opium Agent at Indore, and to debit the remaining Rs. 1,980 to the head of "Opium under Purchase," and also to report the receipt of the opium and its total cost.	Do do	
30	A supplemental bill for Rs. 14—8—3 submitted by the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, on account of pay due to Lakshminarnappa., Judicial Head Munshi of the District Office, from the 17th to the 25th January 1880, the time taken by him to join his appointment in the District Office, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
31	The batta bill of Mr. P. N. Krishna Murti, Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore District, for February 1880, for Rs. 30, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, duly countersigned for audit.	11th do	
32	Do do of Mr. B. Krishnaiengar, Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, for February 1880, for Rs. 145, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, duly countersigned for audit.	Do do	
33	Do do of Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Pearse, Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, for February 1880, for Rs. 135, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, duly countersigned for audit.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
34	The batta bill of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hill, Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, for February 1880, for Rs 140, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, duly countersigned for audit.	11th March 1880.	
35	Do do of Mr. V. N. Narasimmaiengar, Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, for February 1880, for Rs. 145, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, duly countersigned for audit.	Do do	
36	The batta and mileage bill of Mr. Abdul Khader, Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, for February 1880, for Rs. 153, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, duly countersigned for audit.	Do do	
37	In reply, the Deputy Accountant General was informed that a due proportion of the pension payable to Shankarnarayappa, late Muzrayi Gumasta, may be charged to the muzrayi funds of the Hassan District.	Do do	
38	The entertainment of a sweeper on Rs. 3 per mensem for the Inspection Lodge at Saulanga in the Honnali Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, the Deputy Accountant General, and the Secretary, Public Works Department.	Do do	
39	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, was informed that the proposed re-appropriation of the budget grant of the Saklespur Municipality for 1879—80 was sanctioned, but in regard to the others, the Deputy Commissioner was reminded that the funds of one Municipality could not be appropriated to meet charges in another.	Do do	
40	A gratuity of Rs. 30 to Munisami, Peon, attached to the Cantonment New Market, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, and the Deputy Accountant General.	12th do	
41	A grant of Rs. 6,600 for the survey of the lands below the Chikdevaraysagar Channel, was sanctioned, the charge being met from general savings, and the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore was requested to submit a special report on the results of refixing the assessment on the areas found by the survey.—Communicated to the Superintending Engineer in Mysore, and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
42	The sale of the tolls on the Harihar Bridge, for two years from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1882, at Rs. 2,300 per annum besides local cess, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	22nd Jan. 1880, Part II, Rev.
43	The proposed mode of calculating the rent payable by the distillers at Bangalore for the use of the Government Distillery Buildings, was approved.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	8th Jan. 1880, Part II. Rev.
44	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, was informed that the continuance of one half of the stipend of Rs. 130—15—0 per annum to the widow of Maddannachar, is in accordance with the terms of the sanad, and is approved.—Communicated to the Inam Superintendent and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
45	With reference to the sanction conveyed by the Chief Commissioner for a temporary establishment not exceeding Rs. 300 per month for the Inam Department, the Inam Commissioner was requested to furnish details of the same for communication to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
46	In a re-appropriation statement of the current year's civil budget grant amounting to Rs. 1,450 for the quarter ending 31st March 1880, submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, only items Nos. 1 and 4 for Rs. 1,050 were sanctioned; in regard to item 2, explanation was called for, and the further expenditure under	13th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	the head "Tents" deferred to the next year.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.		
47	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was informed that his suggestion for reducing the cart tax will be taken into consideration when revising the mohatarfa collected outside the limits of municipal towns.	13th March 1880.	
48	In his statement No. 5 shewing the miscellaneous collections (Imperial or Provincial) without demand in the Mysore District for December 1879, the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, was requested to obtain and submit to this Office, a certificate for the difference of Rs. 4—13—6, being the amount credited in the District treasury accounts.	Do do	
49	An application for gratuity on behalf of Hutcha, Asham Peon, attached to this Department, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for verification.	Do do	
50	The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, was directed to stop the sale of the jodi village of Chalaganhalli in the Malur Taluk and submit a report on the points noted.	Do do	
51	The batta bill of Mr. Syed Nasruddin, Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore District, for February 1880, for Rs. 145, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, duly countersigned for audit.	Do do	
52	The batta bill of Mr. C. Soob Rao, Assistant Commissioner, Kolar District, for February 1880, for Rs. 145, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, duly countersigned for audit.	Do do	
53	The batta bill of Mr. B. K. Venkatvardaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, Túmkúr District, for February 1880, for Rs. 90, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, duly countersigned for audit.	Do do	
54	The batta bill of Mr. K. Seshadri Iyer, Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr District, for February 1880, for Rs. 65, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, duly countersigned for audit.	Do do	
55	The batta bills of Mr. D. Appu Rao, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District, for February and March 1880, for Rs. 130, were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, duly countersigned for audit.	Do do	
56	In reply, the Superintendent, Inam Settlements, was informed that no references regarding the continuance of the ready money allowance of Rs. 101—4—0 to Doddaiyachar could be traced in the records of this Office.	15th do	
57	Petition No. 4174, dated 5th instant, from Honnappa of Nittur, Chiknayakanhalli Taluk, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr District, for the recovery of the assessment by the sale of the land on which it is due.	Do do	
58	The Deputy Accountant General was informed that the cost of Rs. 103—8—0 for repairing a single pole tent belonging to the Commissioner, Nagar Division, will, as suggested by that officer, be met from the sum of Rs. 150 provided in the re-appropriation statement sanctioned in this Office Proceedings No. 5477-8—R. 953, dated 19th January 1880.—Communicated to the Commissioner, Nagar Division.	Do do	
59	A refund bill for Rs. 2,456—7—4 submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, being the amount of irrigation cess levied in the Kavaledurga Taluk for 1878—79 prior to the receipt of Chief Commissioner's Order No. 690-91—88, dated 28th May 1879, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, duly countersigned for audit.	Do do	
60	The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was requested to resubmit at an early date the budget estimates of the municipalities in the Bangalore District for the official year 1880—81, the estimated cash balances at the credit of each municipality on 1st April next being duly noted therein.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	the head "Tents" deferred to the next year.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.		
47	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was informed that his suggestion for reducing the cart tax will be taken into consideration when revising the mohatarfa collected outside the limits of municipal towns.	13th March 1880.	
48	In his statement No. 5 shewing the miscellaneous collections (Imperial or Provincial) without demand in the Mysore District for December 1879, the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, was requested to obtain and submit to this Office, a certificate for the difference of Rs. 4—13—6, being the amount credited in the District treasury accounts.	Do	do
49	An application for gratuity on behalf of Hutcha, Asham Peon, attached to this Department, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for verification.	Do	do
50	The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, was directed to stop the sale of the jodi village of Chalaganhalli in the Malur Taluk and submit a report on the points noted.	Do	do
51	The batta bill of Mr. Syed Nasruddin, Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore District, for February 1880, for Rs. 145, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, duly countersigned for audit.	Do	do
52	The batta bill of Mr. C. Soob Rao, Assistant Commissioner, Kolar District, for February 1880, for Rs. 145, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, duly countersigned for audit.	Do	do
53	The batta bill of Mr. B. K. Venkatvardaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, Túmkúr District, for February 1880, for Rs. 90, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, duly countersigned for audit.	Do	do
54	The batta bill of Mr. K. Seshadri Iyer, Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr District, for February 1880, for Rs. 65, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, duly countersigned for audit.	Do	do
55	The batta bills of Mr. D. Appu Rao, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District, for February and March 1880, for Rs. 130, were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, duly countersigned for audit.	Do	do
56	In reply, the Superintendent, Inam Settlements, was informed that no references regarding the continuance of the ready money allowance of Rs. 101—4—0 to Doddaiyachar could be traced in the records of this Office.	15th	do
57	Petition No. 4174, dated 5th instant, from Honnappa of Nittur, Chiknayakanhalli Taluk, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr District, for the recovery of the assessment by the sale of the land on which it is due.	Do	do
58	The Deputy Accountant General was informed that the cost of Rs. 103—8—0 for repairing a single pole tent belonging to the Commissioner, Nagar Division, will, as suggested by that officer, be met from the sum of Rs. 150 provided in the re-appropriation statement sanctioned in this Office Proceedings No. 5477-8—R. 953, dated 19th January 1880.—Communicated to the Commissioner, Nagar Division.	Do	do
59	A refund bill for Rs. 2,456—7—4 submitted by the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, being the amount of irrigation cess levied in the Kavaledurga Taluk for 1878—79 prior to the receipt of Chief Commissioner's Order No. 690-91—88, dated 28th May 1879, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, duly countersigned for audit.	Do	do
60	The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was requested to resubmit at an early date the budget estimates of the municipalities in the Bangalore District for the official year 1880—81, the estimated cash balances at the credit of each municipality on 1st April next being duly noted therein.	Do	do

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
61	The remission of certain arrears of revenue due in the Anekal Taluk for the years Dhatu and Isvara, amounting to Rs. 1,323-7-10, was, on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, sanctioned.	17th March 1880.	
62	As recommended by the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, further remissions of irrecoverable balances in the Nelamangala Taluk, amounting to Rs. 3,091—15—10, were sanctioned, and the Deputy Commissioner was requested to submit a separate report on the cases noted.	Do do	
63	A fresh appropriation for Rs. 2,878 from Local Funds General for the Kukarhalli Distillery near Mysore, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, the Deputy Accountant General and the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.	Do do	
64	Remissions of irrecoverable balances in the Chamrajnagar Taluk, amounting to Rs. 3,173—7—9, were sanctioned, and the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, requested to submit certain explanations on the points noted.	Do do	
65	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, was requested to state in what month the sum of Rs. 249—6—4 shewn in the opening balance for December was credited to the accounts, and why it was brought under the head of outstanding balance when the amount has already been collected.	18th do	17th Feb. 1880, Part II, Revenue.
66	An additional establishment of peons for the Bangalore District Treasury was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
67	A temporary establishment was sanctioned for a year for the arrangement of the English and Vernacular records in the Nagar Division Commissioner's Office at a monthly cost of Rs. 187.	Do do	30th Jan. 1880, Part II, Finl.
68	The Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District was requested to report as to whether privilege leave for three months could be granted to Mahabal Rao, Amildar of Mulbagal Taluk, without inconvenience.	Do do	
69	The grant of two months' privilege leave to B. Venkaiya, Sheristadar of theBangalore, and certain other acting arrangements were approved.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District.	Do do	
70	The payment of a compensation of Rs. 85 to the inamdars of survey Nos. 231, 239 and 243 under the Bhadrankere tank in the Devanhalli Taluk on account of the damage done to their lands, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	19th do	
71	The mileage and batta bills of Mr. N. Venkat Rao, Attaché, for February 1880 were passed for Rs. 29—4—0 in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 12245—105 of the 28th March 1879, and forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for audit.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District.	Do do	
72	The Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was requested to arrange for the payment of the cost of guarding the convicts lent to the Shimoga Municipality.	Do do	
73	A moiety of the pay of J. Narasinga Rao of this Office, amounting to Rs. 42—8—0, was forwarded to the Subordinate Judge of the Bangalore District.	20th do	
74	Orders were passed on a report submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, regarding the embezzlement of public money by the Shanbhogs of the Banavar Taluk.	Do do	27th Feb. 1879, Part II, Finl.
75	The detailed contingent bill of the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, for January 1880, was passed for Rs. 162—14—9.	Do do	
76	The disbursement of the arrears of pay due to Bhima Rao, late Municipal Mutsaddi at Malur, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
77	A copy of letter No. 1664 of the 17th instant from the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was forwarded to the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Palace Establishments, with a request that the sum of Rs. 242—7—0 therein referred to may be remitted to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, debiting the same to the charges connected with His Highness the Maha Raja's tour.—Copies sent to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District and the Deputy Accountant General.	23rd March 1880.	
78	A refund bill for Rs. 2 submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District on account of excess stamp duty levied by the Sub-Registrar of Channagiri was sanctioned and forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	7th January 1880, Part II, Revenue.
79	The payment of a compensation of Rs. 33—7—11 on account of certain lands taken up for the Mysore State Railway in the village of Bargemuddanhalli in the Bangalore Taluk, and the alienation of the lands was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, the Joint Secretary, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, the Deputy Accountant General and the Survey Superintendent.	Do do	
80	The payment of a compensation of Rs. 36 to one Abdul Rahiman on account of a hut situated on the land taken up for the bed of the new tank near Guttahalli in Bangalore Taluk, was sanctioned.	Do do	
81	The payment of a compensation of Rs. 60 and the alienation of one acre of land on account of certain land taken up for the Bangalore Water Supply Project, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, the Secretary, Public Works Department, the Deputy Accountant General, the Inam and Survey Superintendents.	Do do	
82	Final orders were passed on the budget estimates of the Municipalities in the Mysore District for 1879—80.	Do do	
83	The refixing of the idol of Sri Kempa Nanjamba in the temple at Chamrajnagar was sanctioned, and the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was requested to submit a detailed estimate of the cost of repairing the temple and refixing the idol.	Do do	
84	A copy of letter No. 108 of the 16th instant from the Deputy Opium Agent in Malva, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General with a request that the duty on the two chests of opium received from the former at the rate of Rs. 700 per chest might be debited to him and re-credited to the Mysore revenues as directed by the Government of India.	Do do	
85	At the request of the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, an additional allotment of Rs. 200 was sanctioned under the head "IV Land Revenue, Cart and Cooly hire for circuit."—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	24th do	
86	As submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, an estimate for Rs. 24 for repairing the cha'tram at Arkalgúd was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
87	Increased rate of pay at Rs. 40 per mensem was sanctioned to Chelvaiengar and three other Taluk Sheristadars of the Hassan District.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District and the Deputy Accountant General.	25th do	
88	The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was requested to submit early Form W, Part I and other District Fund Statements and also the budget estimate of the District Irrigation Cess Fund for 1880—81.	Do do	
89	Orders were issued for the transfer to the Bangalore Municipal President of Rs. 5,970—11—0 collected on account of the kandayam on lands within municipal limits for 1878—79.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, the President of the Bangalore Municipal Commission, and the Deputy Accountant General.	27th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
90	The Deputy Commissioners of the Kolar and Chitaldroog Districts were requested to submit early the budget estimates of the District and Irrigation Cess Funds for 1880—81.	29th March 1880.	
91	Orders were issued to the Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District to appropriate a sum of Rs. 828—14—2, held in deposit, in improving the compound of and opening roads to the dispensary at Túmkúr, &c.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
92	The payment of a compensation of Rs. 107 to Channa Setti for his lands submerged by the raising of the bund of the Begur tank was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	4th Feb. 1880, Part II, Revenue.
93	A bill for Rs. 11—12—7 submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for purchasing a new brass utensil for the use of Apprameyaswami temple at Molur in the Closepet Taluk as also for repairing certain old vessels belonging to the same, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
94	The Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was requested to point out the source from which a deficiency of Rs. 110—2—11 required to complete an estimate of Rs. 1,921—12—0, for repairing the temples of Gudde Venkataramana and Nilakanta at Nagar, &c., was to be met.	Do do	
95	An estimate for Rs. 38—8—0, submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District for the purchase of brass utensils for the use of Anjaneyaswami temple at Mayasandra in Kadaba Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
96	A revised estimate for Rs. 3,770, submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, for repairing the temple of Yoga Narasimhaswami at Melkote, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	11th Jan. 1880, Part II, Fin.
97	A bill received from the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District for the refund of a penalty Rs. 38—8—4 to Nimbanna and four others of Tadasa in the Shimoga Taluk was sanctioned and forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
98	The mileage and batta bills of the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore District and three other officers for February 1880 were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for audit.	Do do	
99	At the request of the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, the making up of an almirah at the Central Jail at a cost of Rs. 115 for the use of the Bangalore District Treasury, was sanctioned.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 31*st March* 1880.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary.

PART II.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

(GENERAL.)

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1880.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	A copy of the notification (in English), regarding the sale of the right to collect tolls on the Maranhalli Ghat in the Manjarabad Taluk of the Hassan District, was forwarded to the Proprietor of the "Bangalore Spectator," with a request that it may be published in three successive issues of his paper.	1st March 1880.	
2	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District was informed that the temporary arrangements made in filling up the post of the Revenue Sheristadar of his office are sanctioned.	Do do	
3	Memo of "Frrata" in the Hindustani Notification No. 34, dated 25th October 1879, (already published in three issues of the Gazette), was forwarded to the Superintendent, Mysore Government Press, for publication.	Do do	
4	The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, was requested to submit as early as possible the demand, collection and balance statements due for the months of November and December last, and was also requested to submit future monthly returns with a covering docket.	3rd do	
5	Three printed copies of the return of prices current of food grains in the Mysore and Coorg Provinces for the fortnight ending 15th February 1880, were forwarded to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, Statistical Branch, for substitution for the manuscript return submitted with this Office letter No. 6310—113, dated 23rd February 1880.	Do do	
6	The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, was requested to make such arrangements as to ensure the future season reports reaching Bangalore at the latest on the Tuesday following the week for which they are due.	Do do	
7	In the statement "Prices Current of Food Grains, &c.," for December 1879, seers and tolas per rupee having been given for several articles instead of seers and chattaks, the attention of the Deputy Commissioners of Túmkúr and Mysore was drawn to this Office Proceedings No. 1924—10, dated 27th May 1879, on the subject.	Do do	
8	With reference to the notification regarding the sale of salt in South Canara, published in page 722 of the Mysore Gazette of 22nd November 1879, the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, was requested to substitute an amendment to para 3 thereof as suggested by the Commissioner for Salt Revenue.	5th do	
9	The proceedings of the ordinary meeting of the Cantonment Municipal Commission, held on 24th ultimo, were forwarded to the Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication, with a request that twenty-five copies of the same may be forwarded direct to the President, Cantonment Municipal Board, and three to this Office.	8th do	
10	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, was informed that the three days' casual leave applied for by Tammaiya, Amildar of Goribidnur Taluk, was sanctioned.	Do do	
11	An abstract from the budget estimates of receipts and disbursements of the Mysore Province for 1880—81, was forwarded to the Government of India, Foreign Department, together with an explanatory report by the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
12	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was requested to state the description, &c., of the almirah required for the use of the Bangalore District Treasury.	10th March 1880.	
13	In reply, the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission was informed that the opium is expected shortly, and his indent for 18 lbs. for the Medical Department would be supplied by the Deputy Accountant General on application.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
14	Certain judgments in a case of fraudulent use of court fee stamps which had been previously used, were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, and ex-officio Superintendent of Stamps in Mysore, for perusal and return.	Do do	
15	In reply, the Superintendent of Inam Settlements was informed that the Deputy Commissioner of Túmkúr may be able to provide appointments for the inferior servants thrown out of employ in the Inam Department.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr District.	Do do	
16	A notification granting C. Vyasa Rao, Amildar of the Attikuppa Taluk, fifteen days' privilege leave from the 25th February 1880, and appointing H. Subbanna, Sheristadar of the Taluk, to act as Amildar and 3rd class Magistrate during the absence of C. Vyasa Rao, or until further orders, was gazetted.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.	11th do	
17	The original correspondence received with letter No. 178, dated 27th January last, from the Deputy Conservator, Ashtagram Division, was returned.	Do do	
18	The order sanctioning the retention till 1st October 1879 of Krishnaiengar, late Treasury Accountant, was cancelled.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	3rd Feb. 1880, Part II, Fin.
19	A summons (in duplicate) in O. S. No. 234 of 1879 on the file of the Bangalore Sub-Judge's Court, was returned, duly served on D. Shamanna, Record-keeper of this Office.	Do do	
20	The appointments of the gentlemen proposed by the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, as Vice President and Members of the Chintamani Municipality, was approved.	Do do	
21	The attention of the Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Hassan, Shimoga, Chitaldroog, Kadur and Túmkúr, was drawn to this Office Circular No. 5952-59—1047, dated 5th February 1880, and the early submission of the demand, collection and balance statements due for the month of February last, requested.	Do do	
22	The establishment of a Municipality at Hariharpur in the Kadur District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Commissioner, Nagar Division, the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, and the Deputy Accountant General.	12th do	
23	As requested, copies of Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 5552—350, dated 30th October 1874, and of the Inam Superintendent's No. 299, dated 8th December 1876, were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr District.	Do do	
24	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, was informed that the proposed Circular to be issued to Amildars in regard to the methodical disposal of work is approved, with the modification noted therein.	Do do	
25	In the "Prices Current" submitted for the fortnight ending 29th ultimo, the Túmkúr District Treasury Officer was requested to explain the great fall in the price of firewood.	Do do	
26	An establishment for the collection of the tolls at Hydergharghat, was sanctioned, and the Deputy Commissioner requested to arrange for	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	giving the collection on contract for even a somewhat lower amount than the collections realized in the preceding year.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.		
27	Copy of a docket from the Inam Superintendent, (with enclosure) regarding C. Subbaraya Modaliar's normal prospects of life, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	12th March 1880.	
28	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, was informed that it is not necessary to publish the "Istihar" in the Gazette, regarding the re-opening of the weekly fair at Antargatte in the Tarikere Taluk, but that it may be proclaimed in the Taluk.	Do do	
29	The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was requested to send a list and copies of the papers received by the Superintendent of the late Bangalore Experimental Farm.	Do do	
30	An order was passed directing that the sale of Mallappa Chetti's Distillery buildings at Kolar need not be carried into effect and that the buildings be made over to the Military Department for the location of the Siledars.—Communicated to the Secretary, Public Works Department, the Military Assistant, and the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.	Do do	30th Aug. 1879.
31	Certain papers in connection with the allowance of five pagodas a month, to one Tirumala Shetti of Melkote in the Attikuppa Taluk, were forwarded to the Inam Superintendent, with a request that the same may be returned when no longer required.	13th do	
32	The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, was requested to report on the point noted in the matter of the appeal of Timmappaiya, ex Shanbhog of Ramenhalli Firka, Arkalgúd Taluk, against an order confirming the Shanbhogship to Venkatpataiya.	Do do	
33	Tamil and Hindustani translations of Bye law No. 1—42, providing for the prevention of accidents by fire, were forwarded for publication in five successive issues of the *Mysore Gazette*.	15th do	
34	Petitions Nos. 4148 and 4261, dated 4th and 12th instant, from Singappaiya, Shanbhog in the Kunigal Taluk, were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr District, for disposal.	Do do	
35	Petition No. 4260 from R. Krishnaiya, Mutsaddi in the Forest Department, Bangalore, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, for disposal.	Do do	
36	Copies of certain correspondence regarding the adjustment of the cost of boundary marks erected to define Amrut Mahal Kavals, were forwarded to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Mysore, for perusal.	Do do	
37	The Deputy Commissioners of Districts were requested to send a list of public buildings in their several Districts.—Communicated to the Secretary, Public Works Department.	17th do	
38	The original of a summons received from the District and Sessions Judge of the Nundydroog Division, was returned to him duly served on the party named therein.	18th do	
39	A copy of the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 5903-11 R. 1035, dated 4th February 1880, was forwarded to the President, Bangalore Municipal Commission.	Do do	
40	The grant of one month's privilege leave to Treasurer Raghavendrappa and the arrangements proposed in consequence, were sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.	Do do	
41	A notification appointing Ahemed Ali, Acting Sheristadar of the Bangalore Taluk, to act as 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Magadi Taluk, *vice* B. Venkaiya, was gazetted.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
42	Letter No. 596 of the 13th March 1880, from the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, reporting on a petition from certain Musalman residents of Channapatna, complaining of a road having been made by the Railway Department across their grave-yard, was forwarded to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Railway Branch, in original (to be returned) for making the alteration proposed.	18th March 1880.	
43	A notification granting C. Vyasa Rao, Amildar of the Attikuppa Taluk, 15 days' privilege leave in extension, was gazetted.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.	19th do	
44	The Deputy Commissioners of the Kolar and Túmkúr Districts were requested to report what arrangements had been made by them for providing for the officials referred to in Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 2314—163 of the 19th August 1879.	Do do	
45	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was requested to explain why the shorter road specified was not taken by the Assistant Commissioners Messrs. Raghavendra Rao and Appu Rao, between Chikmagalur and Yedahalli.	Do do	
46	The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was requested to arrange for the submission of the London Agricultural Gazette, to the address of the Revenue Commissioner and Revenue Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.	Do do	12th instant, Part II, Genl.
47	The Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta, was requested to send to this Office in future, copies of the Gazette of India hitherto supplied to the Superintendent of the Bangalore Experimental Farm.	20th do	
48	A copy of letter No. 5831 of the 15th instant from the Deputy Accountant General, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, with a request that a copy of any instructions that may have been issued regarding the procedure to be observed in regard to the double punching of stamps, may be sent.	22nd do	10th March 1880, Part II, Genl.
49	Orders were issued to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District regarding the alienation of hereditary offices, and he was requested to submit a report on certain cases referred to by him.	Do do	
50	Certain documents connected with the lease of the Kolar gold mines were forwarded to Colonel J. D. Bereaford, Assistant Adjutant General, Madras, as requested by him, and certain others to Messrs. Barclay and Morgan, Solicitors, Madras, with a request to return the same when no longer required.	23rd do	
51	The proceedings of an ordinary meeting of the Bangalore Town Municipal Commission, dated 28th February 1880, were forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette, for publication, with a request that twenty spare copies of the same may be forwarded to the Municipal President and three copies to this Office.	24th do	
52	The Superintendent of the Mysore Government Press was requested to print and forward to this Office certain forms.	Do do	
53	Orders were issued to the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District in the matter of certain complaints made against Lakshmana Modaliar, late Amildar of Narsipur Taluk.	25th do	
54	The Deputy Commissioners of the Mysore and Hassan Districts were informed that the exchange of appointments between Surappa and Subbanna, Sheristadars of the Talkad and Nagamangala Taluks, may be carried into effect.	29th do	
55	The Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District was requested to report what arrangements he would propose to make to supply the place of Mahabala Rao, Amildar of Mulbagal Taluk, during his absence on leave.	Do do	
56	Petition No. 4481 of 1879—80 from Srikanta Shastri and others of Kannambadi, for permission to file their civil suits in the Munsiff's Court at Seringapatam, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	the Hassan District for consideration in connection with the revision of the boundaries of talukas and districts.		
57	Petitions Nos. 3215 and 3530 of 1879—80, from Abdul Kuduz, late Sandal Manegar of the Nundydroog Division, were forwarded to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nundydroog Division, for report as to the circumstances under which petitioner's pay had been withheld.	29th March 1880.	
58	The writing off of certain tools, &c., lost during the famine operations in the Túmkúr District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District, the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and the Superintending Engineer.	Do do	
59	Messrs. B. Mari Gangaiya, A. Srinivasachariyar, and Khazi Abid Jaffar, were re-appointed as Municipal Commissioners for the Bangalore Town for three years from the 1st April 1880.	31st do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 31*st March* 1880.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary.

PART II.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

(EDUCATIONAL.)

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1880.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Mr. C. Mahadeva Shastri, B. A., B. C. E., was appointed to the charge of the School of Engineering and Natural Science, on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem.—Communicated to the Secretary, Public Works Department, the Director of Public Instruction and the Deputy Accountant General.	11th March 1880.	
2	In reply, the Officiating Director of Public Instruction was informed that the consideration of the grants-in-aid proposed in behalf of certain schools may be deferred pending the results of the revision.	15th do	
3	In reply, the Officiating Director of Public Instruction was informed that the appointment of Mr. Grievson and other arrangements made should be regarded as temporary till final orders are passed.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
4	Orders were passed on the Hubli School Budget Estimates for 1879-80.—Communicated to the Director of Public Instruction and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
5	The Director of Public Instruction was requested to send Mr. Birch to the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission with a view to his obtaining a medical certificate and to recommend a master of tried ability and experience for the Head Mastership of the Chitaldroog School, &c.	18th do	
6	The employment, where absolutely necessary, of temporary hands for assisting the Writers in the Deputy Inspectors' Offices in preparing annual returns, was sanctioned.	19th do	
7	The Director of Public Instruction was authorized to purchase, when completed, two hundred copies of the Kanarese Dictionary to be compiled by Ramaswami Shastri, and was informed that there was no occasion to draw the money from the current year's budget.	29th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 31*st March* 1880.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary.

COORG PROVINCE,

MARCH, 1880.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

J. D. SANDFORD, Esq., M. A., B. C. S.,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

OFFG. CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.—*Nil.*
REVENUE.—*Nil.*
FINANCIAL.—*Nil.*
GENERAL.—*Nil.*
EDUCATIONAL.—*Nil.*

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
REVENUE.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.

BANGALORE:

PRINTED AT THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,

1880.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1880.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The Officiating Chief Commissioner's opinion on the Bill for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazi, was submitted to the Legislative Department.	8th March 1880.	
2	Orders on the appeal petition from one Krishnaiya for the Patelship of Karakanahalli village in Coorg, were passed and communicated to the Superintendent of Coorg.	13th do	22nd Jan. 1880, No. 1016—134.
3	Adverting to previous correspondence, it was reported to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home, &c. Department, that transportation according to the Indian Penal Code was different from imprisonment and that, if prisoners sentenced to transportation by the Coorg Courts be sent to Mercara, it shall be equivalent to a sentence of imprisonment.	Do do	19th Jan. 1880, No. 1043—57.
4	Copy of Government of India letter, Legislative Department, regarding the Law Reports required for this Administration, was forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner.	18th do	
5	Copy of Government of India letter No. 1—60-71, dated 8th instant, regarding the transportation of prisoners to the Andamans, was communicated to the Inspector General of Prisons in Coorg.	23rd do	
6	A notification altering the local limits of the appellate jurisdiction of the Courts of the Assistant Superintendents in Coorg, was gazetted, and copy communicated to the Superintendent.	24th do	
7	The Superintendent of Coorg was requested to report under what law he decides law suits as revenue cases and under which appeals came to the Chief Commissioner.	25th do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 31*st March* 1880.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

PART II.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPT.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1880

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	As recommended by the Superintendent of Coorg, an application from Aresomasekhara and another for permission to resign 250 acres of unfelled jungle from the Lowden Valley Estate, was sanctioned.	4th March 1880.	
2	Orders regarding the disposal of the portion of the Bambukadu Estate found to be in excess of the surveyed area, were communicated to the Superintendent of Coorg.	24th do	4th Oct. 1879, Camp No. 46.

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 31*st March* 1880.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

FINANCIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1880.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Copy of this Office docket No. 1175—R. F. 288, dated 19th ultimo, to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Coorg, on telegraphing the latest forest estimates to the Comptroller General, was communicated to that officer for information.	2nd March 1880.	
2	The Superintendent's report regarding the sale of the right of collecting tolls on the ghat roads in Coorg, was approved.	3rd do	
3	As solicited by the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, an appropriation of Rs. 160 from the savings under head "Middle Class A. V. Schools," to meet the Normal School stipends, was sanctioned and communicated to the Comptroller General.	Do do	
4	Two refund bills for Rs. 7—10—8 and Rs. 303—0—10 respectively, were returned to the Superintendent of Coorg, duly countersigned.	Do do	
5	The Coorg abkari establishment batta bills for June to September 1879, were forwarded to the Comptroller General, duly countersigned, and the Superintendent of Coorg was requested to submit early a re-appropriation statement to meet the excess expenditure incurred over the budget provision.	Do do	
6	The Coorg detailed contingent bills for the months denoted, under "Grant 23 Miscellaneous Printing Charges," and "Grant 29 Burial of intestate corpses," were forwarded to the Comptroller General, duly countersigned, and the Superintendent of Coorg was called on to explain how he proposed to meet the expenditure that may be incurred during the remainder of the current official year, as the balance left was only Rs. 16—6—3.	Do do	
7	Copy of Government of India letter No. 984 of 26th ultimo, regarding a pension of Rs. 2—6—1 granted to Chennaviri, late attendant, Halleri palace, was forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg.	4th do	11th Feb. 1880, No. 1136—10.
8	Certain Coorg land revenue batta bills were forwarded to the Comptroller General, duly countersigned.	10th do	
9	The duplicates of the above bills were forwarded to Coorg Superintendent for noting the corrections made.	Do do	
10	Certain detailed abkari contingent bills were forwarded to the Comptroller General, duly countersigned.	Do do	
11	A blank statement of extraordinary family pensions and gratuities granted in Coorg during 1878—79, was submitted to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.	11th do	
12	A transfer receipt for Rs. 33—7—7 was acknowledged to the Officer in charge of the Treasury, Mercara.	Do do	
13	An estimate for Rs. 1,344 for repairing the main street of Mahadeopet, was returned to the Superintendent of Coorg, duly sanctioned.	Do do	

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

FINANCIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1880.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Copy of this Office docket No. 1175—R. F. 288, dated 19th ultimo, to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Coorg, on telegraphing the latest forest estimates to the Comptroller General, was communicated to that officer for information.	2nd March 1880.	
2	The Superintendent's report regarding the sale of the right of collecting tolls on the ghat roads in Coorg, was approved.	3rd do	
3	As solicited by the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, an appropriation of Rs. 160 from the savings under head "Middle Class A. V. Schools," to meet the Normal School stipends, was sanctioned and communicated to the Comptroller General.	Do do	
4	Two refund bills for Rs. 7—10—8 and Rs. 303—0—10 respectively, were returned to the Superintendent of Coorg, duly countersigned.	Do do	
5	The Coorg abkari establishment batta bills for June to September 1879, were forwarded to the Comptroller General, duly countersigned, and the Superintendent of Coorg was requested to submit early a re-appropriation statement to meet the excess expenditure incurred over the budget provision.	Do do	
6	The Coorg detailed contingent bills for the months denoted, under "Grant 23 Miscellaneous Printing Charges," and "Grant 29 Burial of intestate corpses," were forwarded to the Comptroller General, duly countersigned, and the Superintendent of Coorg was called on to explain how he proposed to meet the expenditure that may be incurred during the remainder of the current official year, as the balance left was only Rs. 16—6—3.	Do do	
7	Copy of Government of India letter No. 984 of 26th ultimo, regarding a pension of Rs. 2—6—1 granted to Chennaviri, late attendant, Haleri palace, was forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg.	4th do	11th Feb. 1880, No. 1136—10.
8	Certain Coorg land revenue batta bills were forwarded to the Comptroller General, duly countersigned.	10th do	
9	The duplicates of the above bills were forwarded to Coorg Superintendent for noting the corrections made.	Do do	
10	Certain detailed abkari contingent bills were forwarded to the Comptroller General, duly countersigned.	Do do	
11	A blank statement of extraordinary family pensions and gratuities granted in Coorg during 1878—79, was submitted to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.	11th do	
12	A transfer receipt for Rs. 33—7—7 was acknowledged to the Officer in charge of the Treasury, Mercara.	Do do	
13	An estimate for Rs. 1,344 for repairing the main street of Mahadeopet, was returned to the Superintendent of Coorg, duly sanctioned.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
14	Two coffee refund bills amounting to Rs. 128—12—0 were returned to the Superintendent of Coorg, duly countersigned.	17th March 1880.	
15	A notification of sanction for Rs. 9—6—0 for uprooting lanthana in Mercara, was returned to Superintendent of Coorg, duly sanctioned.	18th do	
16	In reply, the Superintendent of Coorg was requested to forward the Treasury certificate showing that Rs. 1,919—7—8 due for the years 1874—75 and 1875—76 from Mr. Tipping have been paid, before sanctioning the remission applied for.	19th do	
17	A notification of sanction submitted by him for Rs. 12—7—6 for repairing the pound at the Mahadeopet Cutcherry, was returned to the Superintendent of Coorg, for re-submission.	Do do	
18	In reply, the Superintendent of Coorg was informed that the certificate prescribed by Chapter IV Para 15 of the Civil Account Code was one that should be furnished by the disbursing officer.	Do do	
19	Rupees 300 for supplying the Police peons in Coorg with clothing was sanctioned, and the Superintendent of Coorg was asked to remit the amount to this Office by transfer receipt.	20th do	
20	Two re-appropriation statements to meet Rs. 445—3—5 expended in excess of the grant for medical contingencies for 1878—79, were returned to the Superintendent duly countersigned.	Do do	
21	The receipt for a transfer receipt for Rs. 28—2—0, was acknowledged to the Superintendent of Coorg.	22nd do	26th Feb. 1880, No. 1215—158.
22	The Chief Commissioner's remarks regarding the irregularities in connection with the dispensary funds in Coorg, were communicated to the Superintendent of Coorg.	Do do	
23	Certain Coorg Police detailed contingent bills were forwarded to the Comptroller General duly countersigned.	23rd do	
24	Copy of Government of India No. 1140, dated 8th instant, sanctioning a travelling allowance of Rs. 2 a day, and 4 annas a mile for rapid journeys to the 2nd Assistant Superintendent of Coorg, was communicated to the Superintendent of Coorg for information and guidance.	Do do	
25	A notification of sanction for Rs. 45—9—0 for digging pits to deposit the sweepings of the Mercara Municipality was returned to the Superintendent of Coorg, duly sanctioned.	24th do	
26	A notification of sanction for Rs. 5—1—6 for repairing the latrine in the elephant pit do do	Do do	
27	Certain explanation regarding the batta paid to Mr. Green, Constable, was called for from the Superintendent of Coorg.	Do do	
28	The Officer in charge of Her Majesty's Treasury was requested to supply this Office with twelve forms of printed contingent bills.	Do do	
29	As requested, copies of this Office contingent bills for the months of November and December 1879, were forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg.	Do do	
30	A bill for Rs. 42 paid for twelve dealwood cases required for despatching stationery to Coorg, was forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg, requesting him to remit the amount for adjustment.	25th do	
31	A report was submitted to the Government of India, Foreign Department, stating that no new political pensions were granted between 1st January 1879 and 1st January 1880, but that lapses have occurred as per accompanying statements A. and B.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
32	The contingent bill of this Office for Rs. 14—2—6 for the month of February 1880, was forwarded to the Treasury Officer, Mercara, and he was requested to remit the amount for adjustment.	25th March 1880.	
33	In reply, the Superintendent of Coorg was informed that the amount of the detailed batta bill for January 1880 had been reduced to Rs. 90—14—2, and he was requested to recover and refund to the Treasury the difference from the officials concerned.	Do do	
34	The above bill was forwarded to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, duly countersigned.	Do do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 31*st March* 1880.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1880.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Four copies each of estate maps as per accompanying lists were forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg.	3rd March 1880.	
2	The Superintendent of Coorg was informed that advertisements to newspapers should be sent through the Secretary, and not direct.	Do do	
3	The Superintendent, Madras Survey, was requested to send ten copies of map No. 4291 of the Balekadu estate.	Do do	
4	In reply, petitioner Atchaiya was informed that, if he resigns the Sarkar Paisari Kollekadu, it will be resumed, but that the Chief Commissioner was not prepared to refund the survey charges and assessment already paid.	4th do	
5	In reply, Messrs. C. & N. V. Ramanjam & Co., Madras, were informed that the licenses applied for by them under the "Indian Arms Act" may be granted by the District Magistrate of Coorg.—Copy to the Superintendent of Coorg.	6th do	
6	One Kenchadasi of Kadyatnad was informed in reply that his petition of 25th September last was not received in this Office.	10th do	
7	Government of India Resolution No. 2—109-119 of 26th ultimo, anent the Sewage Farm at Allahabad, was forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg for information and guidance.	11th do	
8	The Superintendent of Coorg was requested to expedite his reply to this Office No. 1191—56, dated 20th ultimo, regarding existing forms of title-deeds.	Do do	
9	In reply to his petition dated 5th January last, Husenkhan of Yedenalknad was informed that the Superintendent of Coorg acted on the order and authority of the Chief Commissioner in assessing his land.	Do do	No. 687—28, dated 3rd October 1879.
10	A petition from one Padmanabhamaiya was forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg, for report.	13th do	
11	Ten copies of estate map No. 4291 were acknowledged to the Superintendent, Madras Survey.	Do do	
12	Three title-deeds were forwarded to the Superintendent of Government Press, for being impressed with the Chief Commissioner's large seal.	Do do	
13	Three title-deeds were forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg, duly signed and sealed.	Do do	
14	The Superintendent, Madras Survey, was requested to forward 6 and 4 copies each of estate maps Nos. 2488 and 1605, respectively.	15th do	
15	Explanation regarding the appointment of certain officials to Government employment in Coorg, though above twenty five years of age, was forwarded to the Comptroller General, in reply.	19th do	20th Feb. 1880, No. 1188—154.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
16	The fact that Major H. M. S. Magrath delivered over, and Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson received, charge of the Coorg Treasury in the forenoon of the 28th February last, was gazetted.	22nd March 1880.	
17	In reply to his petition, K. Muttanna of Padinalknad Taluk was informed that the Chief Commissioner declines to interfere in his case.	Do do	
18	Copy of Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department notification No. 136 F, was forwarded to the Assistant Conservator for information.	Do do	
19	In reply to letter No. 10—514, dated 29th September 1879, a report was submitted to the Government of India as to how far the civil scale of pay fixed for Hospital Assistants has been brought into force into Coorg.	Do do	
20	A notice of sale of certain estates in Coorg belonging to Europeans in satisfaction of Government dues, was forwarded to the Editor, "Madras Mail," for publication in six issues of his paper.	23rd do	
21	The Proprietor, "Bangalore Spectator" was requested to forward any statistics of the circulation of his paper in Coorg, in order to determine whether it will be more advantageous to Government to advertise sales of lands in Coorg in the "Spectator" or in the "Madras Mail."	Do do	
22	The Superintending Engineer was requested to inform whether the preparation of traffic returns called for by him from the Superintendent of Coorg is such as to necessitate the employment of an Accountant in the office of the Superintendent.	Do do	
23	Three title-deeds were forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg duly signed and sealed by the Chief Commissioner.	24th do	
24	The Superintendent of Coorg was requested to expedite the transmission of his report regarding the proposed Census of 1881, as a reminder has been received from the Government of India.	Do do	24th Feb. 1880, No. 1205—157.
25	In reply, the Superintendent of Coorg was informed that the 1st Assistant Superintendent may reduce his stay at Virarajendrapet to a week in each month, if Colonel Thomson approved of the course.	Do do	
26	Certain information regarding the articles of stationery indented for by him, was called for from the Executive Engineer, Coorg Division.	Do do	
27	The Superintendent of Coorg was requested to transmit the map alluded to in the proceedings of the appeal suit No. 4 of 1879.	Do do	
28	As solicited, the Chief Commissioner's approval was conveyed to the proposal of the Mercara Municipal Board to retain the present non-official members in office during the year 1880—81.	25th do	
29	In reply, the Superintendent of Coorg was directed to stop in future the contribution of Rs. 24 hitherto paid to the Municipal Establishment of the Chief Commissioner's Office from the Coorg Municipalities, and the order was communicated to the Deputy Accountant General and the Revenue Secretary, Mysore.	Do do	
30	Petition No. 4103, dated 28th February 1880, from Shamanna of Ramasamikeave in Coorg for certain reward, was forwarded to the Superintendent for disposal.	Do do	
31	In reply to his petition, the above named Shamanna was informed that his petition was forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg for disposal.	Do do	
32	A copy of the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department Notifications Nos. 159 and 161 regarding certain appointments, was communicated to the Assistant Conservator in Coorg for information.	Do do	
33	A re-appropriation statement for Rs. 257 for constructing a shed for the accommodation of small-pox patients and for alterations to the Virarajendrapet dispensary, was sanctioned and returned to the Superintendent of Coorg.	Do do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 31*st March* 1880.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATIONAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1880.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	On the recommendation of the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, the appointment of two additional masters on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem for the Mercara High School, was sanctioned.	18th March 1880.	
2	Copy of the above proceedings was submitted to the Government of India for confirmation.	Do do	
3	The confirmation of the Government of India was solicited for the entertainment of a peon on Rs. 5 per mensem sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner for the Primary School at Virarajendrapet.	24th do	18th Feb. 1879, No. 884—13.
4	The Director of Public Instruction was requested to submit a supplemental budget for meeting the above cost.	Do do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 31*st March* 1880.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

Mysore Government Press, Bangalore,—17-5-80,—50.

MYSORE PROVINCE,

APRIL 1880.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

J.D.GORDON, ESQ., C.S.I., B.C.S.,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

IN THE

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

AND COORG PROVINCE.